

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

MR. BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

During June and July, Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, will tour Western Canada to see with his own eyes the development of the country and learn by personal observation the temper of the West upon the vital public questions of the day. The organized farmers of the West are glad to have an opportunity to meet Mr. Borden and place their views on important questions frankly and fearlessly before him. A year ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the West. The farmers met him and in plain words stated their requests. They will be equally plain with Mr. Borden.

MAY 24, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND
EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR
THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO
SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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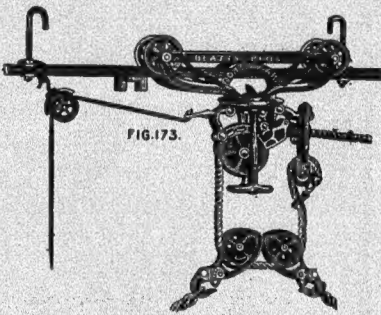


FIG. 173.

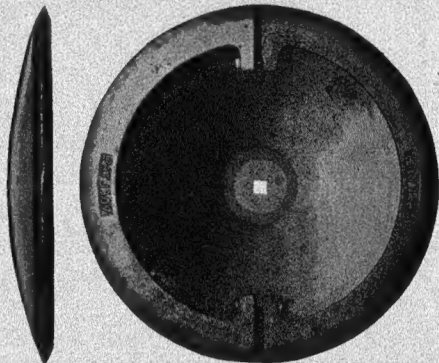
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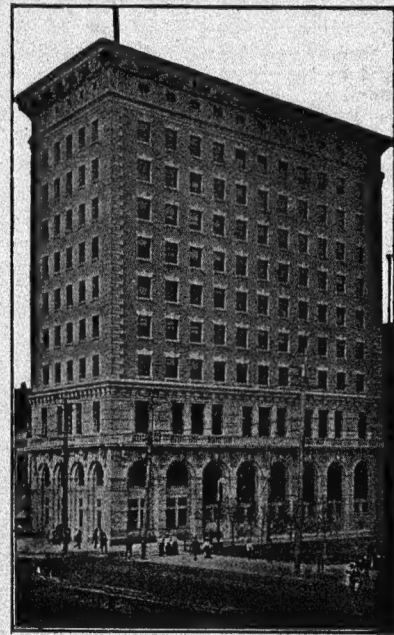
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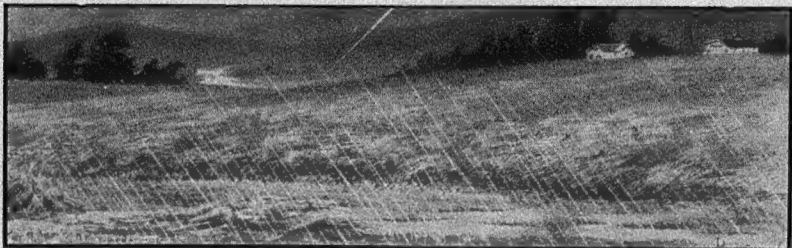
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The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

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Railway Act Amendments

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 19

A number of amendments to the Railway Act were passed yesterday, but in the rush of business before the recess some of the most important provisions of the new law as proposed by the minister of railways were dropped for the present.

There was considerable discussion over the section dealing with the liability of the railway companies to pay for cattle killed on the track. Apparently there was no difference of opinion as to the justice of compelling the railway companies to pay damages where the accident was the result of their negligence in not maintaining fences and cattle guards, but unfortunately the Liberal lawyers and the Conservative lawyers could not agree as to the meaning of the section proposed by the minister. Mr. Graham said the clause had been drafted by the chairman of the railway commission and approved of by Mr. James Bower, the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who was representing the farmers' interests in this matter and he believed it met the case. The meaning of the section, and the effect of various proposed changes suggested by A. E. Lancaster, A. Meighen, and W. S. Middleboro, were discussed for a couple of hours, but without either side convincing the other, and eventually Hon. G. P. Graham said he would have to drop the section and re-introduce it after the recess.

Couldn't Be Worse

John Herron, the Conservative member for MacLeod, Alta., pleaded with both sides, however, to pass the amendment proposed by the minister of railways, saying the present law was of no use at all and that the people in his part of the country were anxious to see any change made. Nothing could be worse than the present law, under which practically no one could recover, and the farmers and ranchers of Alberta would only be too glad to see any new law given a trial.

Hon. Frank Oliver supported Mr. Herron, but Mr. Lancaster would not consent to cease his opposition, and the clause was dropped.

Among the amendments passed was the following: Where the railway is being constructed through inclosed lands, it shall be the duty of the company to take effective measures to prevent cattle or other animals escaping from or getting upon such inclosed lands or upon the property of the company by reason of any act or thing done by the company, its contractors, agents or employees.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when 'Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None' shall prevail.

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Volume III

May 24, 1911

Number 43

C.N.R. Gets \$35,000,000

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 19.

The bill guaranteeing \$35,000,000 worth of C.N.R. bonds for the construction of a new line from Montreal to Port Arthur was finally passed by the House of Commons on Wednesday and by the Senate on Friday. There was some protest on the part of the opposition members against this huge increase in the liabilities of the Dominion being incurred in such haste, but little real opposition to the project. R. L. Borden said he did not doubt as the population increased that the road would become a paying proposition, but pointed out that there was no demand for a third transcontinental railroad and said that the people were receiving no return for the aid they were giving the C.N.R.

R. S. Lake Speaks

R. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, made a short and effective speech in which he compared the generosity of the government to the C.N.R. with its attitude to the Hudson's Bay Railroad.

Mr. Lake said: "Rumors have been rife during the past two or three years that it was the intention of the government to hand over the Hudson's Bay railway to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. In consequence of these rumors the strongest expression of opinion came from the people, especially the people of the West, and that expression of opinion was so strongly opposed to the proposed action that the government proposals in that respect were headed off. Now, apparently, we find that the government are determined to do something by way of making a gift to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. What can the reason be? It appears to me extremely probable that if the government had been allowed to hand over the Hudson's Bay railway to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, we should not be asked to pass this legislation for them. This is making a gift to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. I speak advisedly when I say it is a gift because it means millions of dollars to that concern. And it was a very great burden upon the people—not less a burden because it bears the form of a guarantee for this company. For my part I would very much sooner see sums of money given outright rather than these enormous guarantees we are making, and which it appears to be the policy of the government to make to these railway companies. When this legislation is passed I think we shall find that the people of this country are bound to the extent of somewhere near \$100,000,000 of guarantees for undertakings by private companies. And we know that occasionally government guarantees have to be met. We had an example of that in the case of the Quebec bridge. When the bonds were guaranteed to that bridge it was never believed that the people

would have to pay the bill, but the disaster to that bridge brought about a condition under which the government had to pay the money that was lost.

A Comparison

I wish to make a comparison between the providing of an additional transcontinental railway and the providing of a new outlet by means of the Hudson's Bay railway. The people of the Northwest particularly, for many years past, have been demanding an entirely new outlet for the produce of their country. They have the very highest hopes of the benefit to be derived from the building of the Hudson's Bay railway. It is three years ago now that the prime minister gave his word to the people that that railway should be built immediately. Up to the present time nothing whatever has been appropriated by this parliament for the construction of that road.

It was only on the 8th of the present month that a sum appeared in the supplementary estimates for the commencement of that work, and up to the present moment parliament has not been asked to appropriate anything for the purpose. The sum which appears in the supplementary estimates is merely \$2,000,000; that is all the government proposes to appropriate at present. If they only appropriate that amount each year it will take fifty years before that railway is provided for the people of the Northwest. There is an urgent demand for the construction of that railway by the people of the Northwest. The leader of the opposition this afternoon has demonstrated that there is no urgent demand for the construction of a third transcontinental railway. He has pointed out that the two railways at present provided for, the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, are amply sufficient, and that all the freight which will be offering for many years to come will not half equal the capacity of these two railways at the present moment. I think it would have been better for the government to provide for the Hudson's Bay railway than to make this additional provision for another transcontinental railway which is not needed. I yield to no man in my confidence in the great possibilities of our Western country, but I think that at the present time the government should apply the public revenues for the extension of railway communication where it is most urgently needed, and that I believe is the Hudson's Bay railway.

WILL MEET BORDEN

A meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in Winnipeg on Friday evening, the following members of the executive being pres-

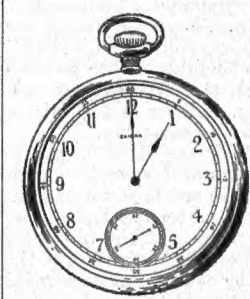
ent: J. W. Scallion, Virden, hon. president; R. C. Henders, Culross, president; J. S. Wood, Oakville, vice-president; and Peter Wright, Myrtle. The chief item of business discussed was the arrangements to meet Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Ottawa opposition, at the various points at which he will address meetings on his coming tour through Manitoba, and put before him the views of Western farmers upon the several vital questions affecting the welfare of Western Canada, and, in fact, of the Dominion as a whole.

The following statement was given out by Mr. Henders, president of the association:

"At a meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held last night, it was decided to arrange to meet Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition at Ottawa, on his coming Western tour, at his various meetings throughout Manitoba, and place before him the views of the Manitoba Grain Growers, upon questions which we consider very seriously affect the prosperity of the West. A year ago we put very plainly before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the views of our association. We propose to do the same with Mr. Borden, and an expression of his views will be asked for on the tariff, reciprocity, government ownership and operation of all terminal elevators and of the Hudson Bay Railway, the establishment of a chilled meat industry, and the necessity of having efficient co-operative legislation enacted by Parliament. Practically the same method will be followed as last year with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The various subjects to be taken up will be separately dealt with, and if arrangements can be satisfactorily completed, Brandon will be the chief place of meeting, although it also expected that Mr. Borden will be met by the local associations adjoining the various points at which he will give addresses. Mr. Borden is a prospective premier of the Dominion, and the farmers of the West desire to place their views before him. I have no doubt we will be courteously received and that much good will be accomplished."

Letters were read from the sister associations of Saskatchewan and Alberta emphasizing the necessity of meeting Mr. Borden.

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GRAIN BILL HELD OVER

(Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 19, 1911.)

The Grain Bill failed to pass the House of Commons before Parliament adjourned today and its consideration is consequently postponed until after the House re-assembles on July 18th. The second reading of the bill was moved today by Hon. Frank Oliver who asked that the bill be passed without delay in order that the commission that was to be appointed under its provisions might begin its work of supervising the grain trade before the present year's crop begins to be received at the terminal elevators.

Alex. Haggart, of Winnipeg, asked that the consideration of the bill be postponed and an opportunity given to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to be heard before a committee.

Dr. Neely, W. E. Knowles, and Dr. Cash opposed delay in dealing with the bill, pointing out the importance of its being put into force in time for the handling of this year's crop.

W. D. Staples said that the bill should have been brought down to the House weeks ago so that it could have been thoroughly discussed and passed before now. No one was more anxious than he that legislation which the farmers desired should be passed, but this bill had been amended in such a way by the Senate that it was not what the farmers wanted at all, and he was opposed to its being passed without being thoroughly considered and discussed.

Dr. Schaffner's Challenge

Dr. Schaffner took much the same position, but referring to the clause which gives the government power to acquire or lease terminal elevators and operate them through a commission, asked if the government intended to place a sum in the estimates for this purpose.

Hon. Frank Oliver said if Dr. Schaffner and his friends would allow the bill to pass he thought it was possible that the government might provide the funds to take over some of the elevators.

This, however, was not satisfactory to Dr. Schaffner. "We have had too much experience," he said, "of letting things go through without a definite promise, to lead me to place my faith in the government. But I do say that if the minister would state right now that there will be a sum placed in the estimates to buy or lease these elevators and operate them, we will not oppose the bill for a moment."

Mr. Oliver did not, however, accept the challenge. "My honorable friend knows," he said, "that no member of the government can pledge the government off-hand in that way, and he is not fair in making such a challenge as that."

Glen Campbell, George Bradbury and R. S. Lake, Western Conservative members declared themselves in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators and opposed the passing of the bill in its present form, and on the suggestion of the finance minister the debate was adjourned and the bill was allowed to stand over.

MR. CHIPMAN AWAY

Mr. G. F. Chipman, managing editor of The Guide, has gone to his former home in Nova Scotia for a short vacation.

HUDSON'S BAY ROAD TENDERS

Ottawa, May 22.—The government will call for tenders next month for the construction of the first 120 miles of the Hudson's Bay railway from The Pas along the route as now determined definitely for at least half of the distance to the bay. The route of the second half of the line will depend on whether Port Nelson or Fort Churchill is chosen as the terminal. It is altogether likely that the former will be selected, but no definite decision will be announced until the reports of the engineer and hydrographic surveys now being made are completed. By next year it is expected work will be started from the eastern terminus of the line and construction will be vigorously pushed to completion by 1914. Another section of the eastern half of the line will be contracted for this summer. The road will be built under the direct supervision of the railway department.

HARD HIT

At a recent dinner given by Andrew Carnegie, an eminent lawyer, seated half way down the table, was deeply immersed in conversation with his neighbor when the host opened up the subject of the British coinage system and showed signs of wishing undivided attention. "Every other civilized nation," he declaimed, "has the decimal system, while England adheres to the absurd and cum-

brous table of pounds, shillings and pence!"

Rap-rap-rap. The raps were for the lawyer, who remained absorbed in his own conversation.

"And even farthings," continued the iron-master. "Is there anything else in finance so ridiculous as the farthing?"

Rap-rap. The lawyer glanced around somewhat impatiently.

"Judge G—," Mr. Carnegie called out, "why do the British continue their coinage of farthings?"

"To enable the Scotch to practice benevolence, Mr. Carnegie," returned the lawyer.

HOME PORK MAKING

The art of pork making on the farm has, to a certain degree, become lost. The establishment of enormous packing houses in the big centers, in which thousands of swine are handled at all seasons of the year has, in a large measure, been responsible for this. In many sections of the country farmers raise large herds of magnificent swine and frequently not a morsel of the pork is used on the home table. The hogs are shipped in car lots, sold to the packers, and the farmer buys his summer pork at the country store. Thus instead of getting the choice product of his own raising, he has placed on his table coarse cuts of inferior animals for which he has paid dearly. From a business standpoint the farmer is the loser. The fact that the farmer ships his hogs to the packing house several hundred miles away, pays the freight, and then buys his pork from the same packer through the country retail merchant, having thus to pay the freight both ways, the retailer's profit and the packer's profit and then gets, in the end, an inferior grade of pork, seems ridiculous.

The progressive farmer of today should not only provide his own fresh and cured pork for family use, but also should be able to supply at remunerative prices such persons in his neighborhood as appreciate the excellence and general merit of country or "home-made" pork product.

It is no doubt true that the farmer has, at some time or other, attempted to cure his own pork, but lack of knowledge and inexperience has made his first attempt a failure; hence he has abandoned home cured pork for the packing house product.

However little a farmer knows about the art of curing pork, it is not difficult for him to obtain the desired information in order to make a success at this industry.

A popular book has recently been published entitled "Home Pork Making." This book furnishes in a plain manner just such detailed information as is needed to enable the farmer to successfully and economically slaughter his own hogs and cure the pork. All stages of the work are fully described, so that even without experience or special equipment any intelligent person can readily follow the instructions. Hints are given about finishing off hogs for bacon, hams, etc. Then, beginning with proper methods of slaughtering, the various processes are clearly presented, including every needful detail from the scalding vat to the kitchen baking dish and dining room table.

Smoked pork is a delicacy; moreover, smoking is one of the surest methods of curing to warrant the pork keeping. A chapter of this book devoted to smoking and smoke houses affords all necessary light on this important subject, including a number of helpful illustrations. The concluding portion of the book affords many interesting details relating to the various cuts of meat in the big packing houses, magnitude of the swine industry and figures covering the importance of our home and foreign trade in pork and pork products.

"Home Pork Making" can be secured for 50 cents postpaid from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

CLEANSING A RAILWAY CAR

It is a German engineer who has constructed a steel disinfecting cylinder large enough to hold a railway car, so that a railway coach can be sterilized quickly, thoroughly and inexpensively, without taking out the fittings and hangings. The car is run into the cylinder, sealed in and heated by steam coils to one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit. Air is then pumped out until such a vacuum is formed within the cylinder that water will boil in it at that temperature. Thus all moisture is evaporated from the car, without injury from great heat. Then the cylinder is filled with formaldehyde gas, which kills all insects and germ life in the car. In twenty-four hours the car is again ready for service.

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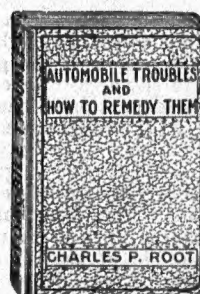
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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 24th, 1911

A FAIR PROPOSITION

The proposition made by Dr. Schaffner on behalf of the Western Conservative members in the House of Commons on Friday that the Opposition would forego discussion on the Grain Bill and permit it to pass before the adjournment provided the minister of the interior would undertake that a sum would be placed in the estimates to permit the Grain Commission leasing or acquiring elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, was a perfectly fair one and one which should have been accepted by the government.

Mr. Oliver intimated that if the bill was passed the government MIGHT provide the funds necessary for the leasing or acquisition of elevators, but said a minister could not pledge the government, and he could make no definite promise. The bill has now been before the government for four months, and the question as to whether or not they intend to make clause 16 effective by providing a sum of money must surely have been discussed and decided by the Privy Council. Apparently it has been decided not to take this step at the present time, otherwise Mr. Oliver would not have hesitated to accept Dr. Schaffner's challenge.

The farmers of the West, as Dr. Schaffner told the House on Friday, will not be satisfied with anything short of government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, and in refusing to comply with this demand the government is not strengthening its position with the voters in the Prairie Provinces.

FREIGHT RATES AND PROTECTION

It is a notorious fact that the big Canadian railway companies are strong supporters of a protective tariff "to build up home industries." This laudable purpose for which the railways lend their support we are given to understand is purely from a patriotic motive. A study of facts, however, at once indicates why the railways that cross Canada favor protection by means of customs tariff. They take a share of the manufacturers' tariff tribute in the shape of exorbitant freight rates. Of course the manufacturers cannot very well complain when the railways exact higher freight charges on highly protected goods, because the entire illegitimate rakeoff comes out of the ultimate consumer. The manufacturers and the railways know better than to fall out with each other, because they both recognize that any serious quarrel between themselves would disclose the whole system of plunder in which they mutually participate—at the expense of the ultimate consumer. This is set forth very clearly in the attitude of the C.P.R. in dealing with the attempt of the producers and consumers of Alberta and British Columbia to work up a mutually profitable inter-provincial trade. The freight rates of the C.P.R. across the mountains are high beyond all reason. The company, however, played one party off against the other by saying that the freight rates did not matter in the case as the ultimate consumer had to pay and not the producer. If the customs tariff were made high enough on the produce of these two Western Provinces inter-provincial trade might become profitable, but not so long as the C.P.R. is allowed to step in and make the freight charges "all the traffic will bear." A splendid study in freight rates has recently been published by the Free Press. It shows how the C.P.R. (and the rates of the other lines are of course the same), plunders the farmers on agricul-

tural implement and vehicle freight rates. The C.P.R. owns and operates 4,563 miles of railways in the United States, of which the Soo Line is a part. The Soo Line runs through the Western States, so a comparison of its rates with the rates on the Western Canadian lines would be fair. The rates on the Soo Line are the same as on the other Western American lines. All the American lines allow implement dealers to ship out mixed carloads of agricultural implements and vehicles, and the same was permitted on Western Canadian lines until July 10, 1910, when the railways refused to carry anything but straight carloads. The American railways permit a dealer to ship mixed carloads and also for a fee of \$5 permit a car to be stopped in transit to its ultimate destination and partially unloaded. This stopping en route is not allowed in the Canadian West. If it is done the car must be rebilled for the second part of its journey. A comparison of sample shipments on the lines in Western States where the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises its power and on the C.P.R. in Western Canada shows a wonderful difference. In the following comparison a mixed carload is taken with a stoppage en route to unload part of the freight:

From—	Miles	Rate
Winnipeg to Rathwell	70	\$24.00
Rathwell to Souris	81	34.00
	151	\$58.00
St. Paul to Eagle Bend, Minn.	155	\$35.40
Extra for stop in transit . .		5.00
	155	\$40.40
Canadian rates are 45 per cent. higher.		
Winnipeg to Killarney, Man.	302	\$62.00
Killarney to Cupar, Sask. . .	66	34.00
	368	\$96.00
St. Paul to Chatham	367	\$60.00
Extra for stop in transit . .		5.00
	367	\$65.00

The Canadian rate is 48 per cent. higher.

These are just two samples out of hundreds that could be produced to show that the railways are putting the rates just as high as they dare to. It will also indicate to Western farmers what will happen to the price of farm implements when the customs tariff is eliminated and the railways are compelled to give reasonable rates. The C.P.R. makes money on its Soo Line in United States, and it must be making twice as much on its line in the Canadian West. Why? Simply because the Canadian parliament does not provide for proper regulation of freight rates. Remember that the gross revenue of the C.P.R. last year was \$94,989,490.33 and its net earnings were \$33,839,955.87. After all dividends that decency would permit to be made from these profits there was a surplus of \$13,896,615.80. The stock of the C.P.R. on January 26, 1911, was selling on the market at 209, and on May 2, 1911, it had jumped to 237½. Yet there is no reduction in freight rates, but rather an increase wherever it can be done without the public realizing it. It is also interesting to note that the above quotation of the selling price of C.P.R. stock is of the day on which the reciprocity agreement was announced. It does not look as though the shareholders of the C.P.R. regarded reciprocity as very dangerous to their invest-

ment. The C.P.R. has been given as a straight gift from the Canadian people sufficient to build their road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now, by looking at the immense profits, dividends and selling price of stock it can readily be seen that the Canadian people will soon have given that same railway company enough surpluses in exorbitant freight rates to pay for the whole system again. It is from these forced gifts that the company is enabled to go down into the United States and build up a system almost equal to their Canadian system. How long will the people permit this exaction to continue?

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

As announced elsewhere in this issue, the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is completing arrangements to meet Mr. R. L. Borden at the various points at which he will address meetings in Manitoba, and place before him the demands of the Grain Growers as outlined in the platform they laid down when they met the Dominion parliament on the 16th of December last. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta are making similar arrangements, and it is likely that Mr. Borden will be met by a delegation of farmers at every point he visits. Less than a year ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the West and was met by farmers at practically every point at which he stopped in the Prairie Provinces. The farmers of the West laid before him courteously, but very firmly, what their wishes were in respect to the important public questions agitating the public mind. There may be a disposition on the part of some to think that the necessity of meeting Mr. Borden on his visit is not so important, since he is only the leader of the Opposition, and as such is not directly charged with the responsibility of making our laws. Mr. Borden, however, is a prospective premier of the Dominion. In the course of a few months he will be asking the voters of the Dominion to entrust him with the duty of government, and as a candidate for this high office it is quite right and proper that he should be met by the Grain Growers' Associations and asked for a definite expression of what he would do in the event of his being placed in power. The questions of Reciprocity, the Tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, Terminal Elevators, development of the Chilled Meat industry and the necessity of securing co-operative legislation, are all questions on which the Western Grain Growers have declared themselves. The great majority of the voters, who have not inaptly been described as "the rank and file" of the electorate, will in this portion of the Dominion at least, on the occasion of Mr. Borden's visit, have an opportunity to make their views heard. They should not lose it. After all it is doubtful if anything beats the good old fashioned method of public meetings for bringing the voters into the proper relationship with their servants whom they send to parliament.

The Grain Growers' Associations adjoining all the points where Mr. Borden is to give addresses in the West should at once get preparations under way to meet him. They will no doubt be courteously received and should in their turn courteously, but unmistakably, as they did to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last year, ask Mr. Borden for a clear-cut definite statement as to where he stands on the important issues now before the country.

SPECULATIONS AND NATIONAL WELFARE

The high cost of living in Canada is one of the subjects which receives a great deal of attention today, and which is attributed to many causes, some of these being natural, others unnatural. If any group of men by controlling large aggregations of capital, are enabled to regulate the output of any manufactured commodity they can of course enhance the price of that commodity; if they have the benefit of a protective tariff they can enhance the prices to the limit of their protection. This is being done today in Canada in many cases. The number of manufacturing establishments in Canada today is being steadily reduced by our trusts and combines which are freezing out competitors at a truly amazing rate. The number of manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1871 was 41,259; in 1905 this had been reduced to 15,796. A large number of these plants had been compelled to close down by unfair methods employed by strong competitors. Other plants had been sold out to combines and were closed to prevent over-production. An investigation of these various combines in Canada would give the people many eye-openers as to the cost of living, and would also show the iniquity of the protective tariff. It is possible that there may be combines that will be beneficial to the country in reducing the cost of production and also managerial expenditures. There are a number of such combines in Great Britain and the methods thus employed enable Great Britain to hold its supremacy as a manufacturing nation without any protective tariff. In the mother country the stock watering business is not being carried on as it is on this continent. We have on the statute books of Canada today an anti-combine law which cannot be said to be effective. The protective tariff in Canada has been supported and maintained by our governments ever since confederation. Yet there has never been an investigation of the results of protection. It would seem only a fair proposition that every industry enjoying protection should be subject to a most complete examination as to its capitalization, assets, production and in fact every detail. It would then be found that protection was not needed nearly as much as many of its beneficiaries assert. At the same time an investigation should be made of the system of speculation prevailing in railway and other stocks, grain and land. If accurate information were attainable as to how the cost of transportation, the cost of food and the cost of the land upon which we live is enhanced in value by speculative means for the benefit of non-workers, the people of Canada would unanimously demand and secure improvements that would mean a great advantage to the common people. There is too much guess work in our national legislation in the present day. Our politicians act too frequently upon assumptions which are not supported by facts. The common people of Canada today are groping after these facts and have a right to ask that the governments assist them in this work.

THE CEMENT MERGER

The revelations concerning the cement merger can come as no surprise to intelligent Canadians. Sir Sandford Fleming, however, deserves the gratitude of the public for his great service in ventilating the unsavory transaction and bringing it to the bar of public opinion. The facts of the case, which our Ottawa correspondent explained in last week's issue of *The Guide*, are briefly as follows:

In September, 1909, there was organized a merger of eleven cement companies located in different quarters of the Dominion. These companies each turned over their plant, good will and other assets to the new company in return for a consideration which consisted partly of bonds, partly of preferred and partly of common stock. The transac-

tion was not carried out directly between the subsidiary companies and the newly created trust. There was an intermediary called The Bond and Share Company, of which Mr. W. M. Aitken, now Conservative M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne in England, was the moving spirit and practical proprietor, and it is in connection with the part played by this agency that Sir Sandford Fleming's charges are brought. His letters were prompted by efforts on the part of interested parties to secure legislation permitting The Canada Cement Company to issue \$11,000,000 of 5 per cent debenture stock in exchange for the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock now existing. The obvious reason for this step was a desire to give some additional value to the common stock, and as many of the preference shareholders are also large holders of common stock, the change was not to their disadvantage, but there were others whose interests would suffer, and Sir Sandford Fleming raised the whole question in their defense. The gist of his charges is that the eleven companies forming the merger only received a total consideration of \$16,592,250 for their properties, whereas the intermediary Bond and Share company acquired by contract from the Canada Cement Company shares and mortgage bonds to the total face value of \$28,998,400. There is a discrepancy here of \$12,406,230, and Sir Sandford Fleming charges Mr. Aitken and his associates with having appropriated this amount to themselves when it ought, subject to certain reasonable deductions for services rendered, to be the property of the Canada Cement Company. This question is possibly a private matter between the shareholders, but apart from this, there stands out clearly the fact that the Canada Cement Company as at present existing, offers a most glaring instance of organized and concerted abuse of the tariff system. The \$13,000,000 worth of bonds, whose ownership is now in dispute, represents the amount of water which has been injected into the capitalization of the Canada Cement Company and on which the consumer is forced to pay dividends till eternity.

The tariff on cement is at the rate of 12½ cents (reduced to 11 cents if reciprocity passes) per 100 lbs., which works out to 43¾ cents per barrel. An additional duty, however, of 20 per cent. is levied upon the bags in which cement is imported, and the total burden, estimating the initial cost of cement at \$1 per barrel, is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 51 per cent. The sponsors for the merger professed that they could earn 50 per cent. profit, which is practically identical with the rate of protection afforded by the tariff. They proceeded to take advantage up to the limit of the duty levied by the government, and the price of cement at the factories instantly jumped on the completion of the merger from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. The records of the purchases of the city of Winnipeg show that between the lowest price prior to the merger, and the price charged by the merger, within a year of its formation, there is a difference which works out to 47 cents per barrel. Every consumer of cement in Canada has probably had the same experience, and it may be calculated that the merger by means of its monopoly has been able to exact from the Canadian public an illegitimate toll of at least two million dollars in the last year. The excessive profits that have been thus filched from the users of cement have gone into the pockets of a small clique of men prominent among whom is Mr. W. M. Aitken, whom the so-called Imperialist party of Great Britain have taken to their bosom and given a safe seat in parliament. Mr. Aitken has been the organizer of most of the Canadian mergers, and has been directly responsible for some of the worst cases of systematic tariff extortion. The prospectus of one of his mergers, the Canadian Car and

Foundry Company, in promising large dividends to subscribers, frankly gave as the basis for these promises the existence of a 30 per cent. tariff and the ability to control production under its shelter. The Conservative party in England professes that it will be able to administer a tariff honestly and in the public interest, but ere it can convince the English electorate of this fact, Mr. Aitken must disappear from its ranks. The heroes of cement mergers in Canada will never cement the Empire.

The cement exposure has in some measure revealed the whole fabric of tariff chicanery to daylight, and the affair must be pursued to the bitter end. It is only one of many such scheming combinations, and the breaking point has now been reached. There is only one obvious and satisfactory remedy for the present case and that is the removal by the Dominion government of all duties on cement. The interests of the shareholders of the Canada Cement Company must not be preferred to the interests of the whole community. Let the Canada Cement Company make its dividends in the open market, and if possible, when readjustment takes place, let the government take steps to see that it is the Napoleons of finance and not innocent shareholders who suffer loss.

LET THE FARMERS OF THE WEST MAKE, THROUGH THEIR MEMBERS, A SPECIFIC AND RESOLUTE DEMAND FOR FREE TRADE IN CEMENT.

ASK MR. BORDEN'S OPINION ON THE QUESTION WHEN HE APPEARS AMONG US, AND JUDGE HIM BY HIS WORKS. The proofs of one gross abuse of the tariff system are at last available in abundance, and if the people of Canada are willing to waste them idly, they deserve to bear their burdens.

It is almost certain that there will be a Dominion election before another year. It is quite evident that the strongest efforts will be made by the politicians of both parties to "pull" the members of the Grain Growers' Associations their particular way, either by lavish promises or appeals to the old bugaboo of party loyalty and party prejudice. The associations should respond to all this by asking the candidates of both parties to sign a clear-cut, definite pledge, promising support, in the event of their election, to the demands of the farmers. Let us get a little above miserable party, peanut politics.

Col. Sam Hughes, the human fire cracker, who referred to the Western Grain Growers as "Blacksmithshop politicians who, while they spout politics, leave their wives at home in long boots, cleaning out the stables," is off to the coronation. Col. Hughes is a remarkable man—in his own estimation—and doubtless concluded it would be necessary for him to be somewhere handy when the King was being crowned.

Now that Mackenzie & Mann have had the bonds guaranteed by the Dominion government on over 1,000 miles of prospective railway at the rate of \$35,000 a mile, they will probably take a rest and make no further raids on Dominion or Provincial treasuries during the present year. Will the "lid" some day be lifted and reveal all the strings these enterprising gentlemen hold for pulling governments and chloroforming the public?

Now that seeding is over, the time is approaching for resuming Grain Growers' meetings, and the usual quota of picnics will doubtless soon be announced. These picnics are a splendid idea and often reflect the unselfish efforts of a few men. The country owes a great deal to those who are quietly working without public reward to develop the spirit of organization among our farmers and the higher type of citizenship which is bound to arise out of it.

The Rights of Man

By HENRY GEORGE

NOTE:—This article is a chapter from "Social Problems" published by the great economist in 1883. It is an analysis of conditions in England, the greatest of nations, where exist the greatest extremes of wealth and poverty. Mr. George shows the effect of the land policy in producing such conditions, and points out that in United States the same system is producing like conditions. Whether or not we agree with the conclusions drawn in this article it must be admitted that Henry George was the greatest economist of the past century and has influenced the public mind more than any other economic investigator. Those who contend that Free Trade in Great Britain has conducted to poverty should well consider the arguments set forth here.—Editor.

There are those who, when it suits their purpose, say that there are no natural rights, but that all rights spring from the grant of the sovereign power. It were waste of time to argue with such persons. There are some facts so obvious as to be beyond the necessity of argument. And one of these facts, attested by universal consciousness, is that there are rights as between man and man which existed before the formation of government, and which continue to exist in spite of the abuse of government; that there is a higher law than any human law—to wit, the law of the Creator, impressed upon and revealed through nature, which is before and above human laws, and upon conformity to which all human laws must depend for their validity. To deny this is to assert that there is no standard whatever by which the rightfulness or wrongfulness of laws and institutions can be measured; to assert that there can be no actions in themselves and none in themselves wrong; to assert that an edict which commanded mothers to kill their children should receive the same respect as a law prohibiting infanticide.

Only True Basis

These natural rights, this higher law, form the only true and sane basis for social organization. Just as, if we would construct a successful machine, we must conform to the physical laws, such as the law of gravitation, the law of combustion, the law of expansion, etc.; just as, if we would maintain bodily health, we must conform to the laws of physiology; so, if we would have peaceful and healthful social state, we must conform our institutions to the great moral laws—laws to which we are absolutely subject and which are as much above our control as are the laws of matter and of motion. And as, when we find that a machine will not work, we infer that, in its construction, some law of physics has been ignored or defied, so when we find some social disease and political evils we may infer that in the organization of society, moral law has been defied and the natural rights of man have been ignored.

Natural Rights of Man

These natural rights of man are thus set forth in the American Declaration of Independence as the basis upon which alone legitimate government can rest:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

So does the preamble to the constitution of the United States appeal to the same principles:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-

terity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

And so, too, is the same fundamental and self-evident truth set forth in that great Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens, issued by the National Assembly of France in 1789:

"The representatives of the people of France, formed into a National Assembly, considering that ignorance, neglect or contempt of human rights are the sole causes of public misfortunes and corruptions of government, have resolved to set forth, in a solemn declaration these natural, imprescriptible and inalienable rights (and do) recognize and declare in the presence of the Supreme Being, and

and of the courage of their convictions, come to the front, and another thing for the people just emerging from the night of ignorance and superstition, and enslaved by habits of thought formed by injustice and oppression, to adhere to and carry them out. The French people have not been true to these principles, nor yet, with far greater advantages, have we. And so, though the ancient regime, with its blasphemy of "right divine," its Bastille and its "lettres-de-cache," has been abolished in France; there have come red terror and white terror, Anarchy masquerading as Freedom, and Impérialism deriving its sanction from universal suffrage, culminating in such a poor thing as the French Republic of

signed the Declaration of Independence, or applauded the Declaration of Independence, men who year after year read it, heard it and honored it, did so without thinking that the external principles of right which it invoked condemned the existence of negro slavery as well as the tyranny of George Third. And many, who, awakening to the fuller truth, asserted the inalienable rights of man against chattel slavery, did not see that these rights involved far more than the denial of property in human flesh and blood; and as vainly imagined that they had fully asserted them. When chattel slaves had been emancipated and given the suffrage, as their fathers vainly imagined they had fully asserted them when they threw off allegiance to the English king and established here a democratic republic.

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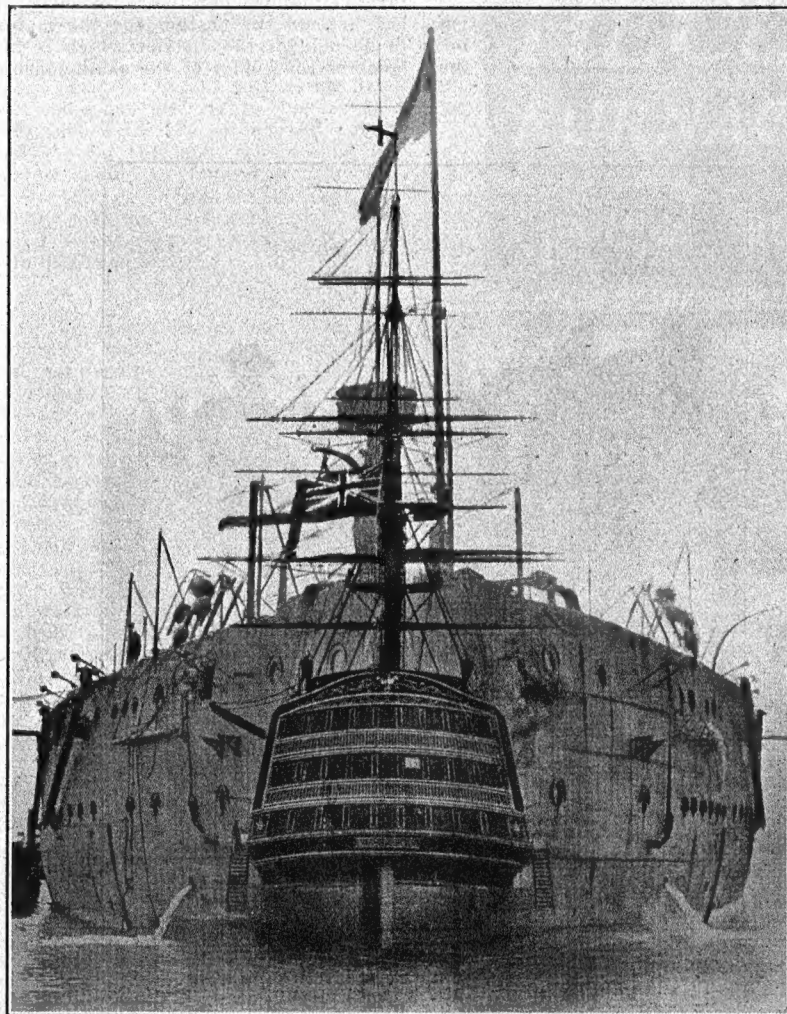
The common belief of Americans of today is that among us the equal and inalienable rights of man are now all acknowledged, while as for poverty, crime, low wages, "over production," political corruption, and so on, they are to be referred to the nature of things—that is to say, if any one presses for a more defining answer, they exist because it is the will of God, the Creator, that they should exist. Yet I believe that these evils are demonstrably due to our failure fully to acknowledge the equal and inalienable rights with which, as asserted as a self-evident truth by the Declaration of Independence, all men have been endowed by God, their Creator. I believe the National Assembly of France was right when, a century ago, inspired by the same spirit that gave us political freedom, they declared that the great cause of political misfortunes and corruptions of government is ignorance, neglect or contempt of human rights. And just as the famine which was then decimating France, the bankruptcy and corruption of her government, the brutish degradation of her working classes and the demoralization of her aristocracy, were directly traceable to the denial of the equal, natural and imprescriptible rights of men, so now the social and political problems which menace the American republic in common with the whole civilized world, spring from the same cause.

Natural Rights Denied

Let us consider the matter. The equal, natural and inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, does it not involve the right of each to the free use of his powers, in making a living for himself and his family, limited only by the equal right of all others? Does it not require that each shall be free to make, to save and to enjoy what wealth he may, without interference with the equal rights of others; that no one shall be compelled to give forced labor to another, or to yield up his earnings to another; that no one shall be permitted to extort from another labor or earnings? All this goes without saying. Any recognition of the equal right to life and liberty which would deny the right to property—the right of a man to his labor and the full fruits of his labor—would be mockery. But that is just what we do. Our so-called recognition of the equal and natural rights of man is to large classes of people but a mockery, and, as social pressure increases, is becoming a more bitter mockery to larger classes, because our institutions fail to secure the rights of men to their labor and the fruits of their labor.

That this denial of a primary human

Continued on Page 10.



THE LARGEST WARSHIP AFLOAT AND THE OLDEST WARSHIP IN COMMISSION

The above most interesting picture, which is composite, illustrates one of the many remarkable developments in warship building which have taken place between 1755 and 1911. It shows the beams of the Hercules and Nelson's flagship the Victory. A photograph of each vessel was made, with the camera at a fixed distance. Then the two negatives were printed on the same piece of photographic paper. The Victory, it will be noted, could be easily stowed away in the Hercules.

with the hope of His blessing and favor, and the following sacred rights of men and of citizens:

"1. Men are born and always continue free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can be founded on public utility.

"2. The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man, and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance of oppression."

Must Carry Out Principles

It is one thing to assert the eternal principles, as they are asserted in times of upheaval, when men of convictions

today. And here, with our virgin soil, with our exemption from foreign complications, and our freedom from powerful and hostile neighbors, all we can show is another poor thing of a Republic with its rings and its bosses, its railroad kings controlling sovereign states, its gangrene of corruption eating steadily toward the political heart, its tramps and its strikes, its ostentation of ill-gotten wealth, its children in factories and its women working out their lives for bread!

It is possible for me to see the truth, and assert the truth, and to hear and to repeat, again and again, formulas embodying the truth, without realizing all that that truth involves. Men who

Plowing Matches

Pointers for the Plowman



Some splendid plow teams lined up before the commencement of the Carroll Plowing Match, 1910

Looking back over the past twenty-five years, those who have followed closely the developments of farm machinery will have noted a vast improvement in implements of practical use on the farm. The modern drill has replaced the old broadcast seeder; the subsoil packer, the roller and the manure spreader have taken the place of the old fashioned method of scattering manure with a fork. Numerous other instances might be cited where methods of agriculture have been completely revolutionized through improvements in old-style machines, not to mention machines of high-class development, likenesses of which were unknown a quarter of a century, or even half that period ago.

Among agricultural implements the plow is the oldest. Pictures of the primitive ages reveal the farmer seeking to turn over the tough sod with a crooked stick drawn by the faithful ox. With the discovery of iron, the steel share soon replaced the wooden point, and the curved mold-board turned over the sod infinitely better than the old implement without this accessory. For ages man walked behind the steel share, and not until recent years has there been any material change in the construction of the plow other than the addition of a seat and wheels which rendered plowing easier and much more inviting to the average man. The modern gang plow, drawn by four fine horses or the gas tractor has lessened farm labor immeasurably. Yet there has been invented nothing in the implement line to successfully take the place of the steel share and the mold-board. The plow has been improved for the accommodation of man, but the principle remains ever the same.

The modern plow, in the hands of a skilled workman, does its work effectually and well; yet, on the other hand, placed under the guidance of a careless or indifferent individual, the casual observer might remark that there was room for improvement in the implement. Not such a remark would come from the old Scottish farmer: "No! Room for improvement in the man behind the plow," would be more like his canny saying.

Plowing, as seen in the Western fields today, is much better than that of twenty-five years ago; not only are straighter furrows noted, better weed covering, and even surfaces but squarer ends with well trimmed headlands lend a cleaner and neater appearance to the fields. This improvement has emanated from several sources; the influx of noxious weeds, and the gradual deterioration of the soil through constant cultivation, has caused the farmer to pay stricter attention to plowing. But there is still another cause which has aided directly the improvement of the character of plowing in many districts of the West and this is—"the plowing match." In every district where plowing matches are annually held there is shown a marked improve-

ment in the plowing over those sections of the country where plowing matches have, as yet, not been introduced.

Scottish Game

The plowing match is an old Scottish game. A game it may be called, because the contestants entered into the

struggle for supremacy with as much spirit and enthusiasm as was manifest in any of the games, peculiar to the race, which called for feats of strength or skill. The champion plowman was the hero of the day, and the district which he represented and won honors for was probably prouder of him than any other man—soldier, politician or athlete. The man who could put his plow in at one end of a field and take it out at the other end, leaving a furrow so straight that a rifle bullet might travel down the same and kill a rabbit at the far end, was the pride of his countrymen.

Introduced to Canada

It was natural enough that plowing matches should be introduced to old Ontario and from that province to the West where there are to be found the stalwart men of the "Land of the Heather."

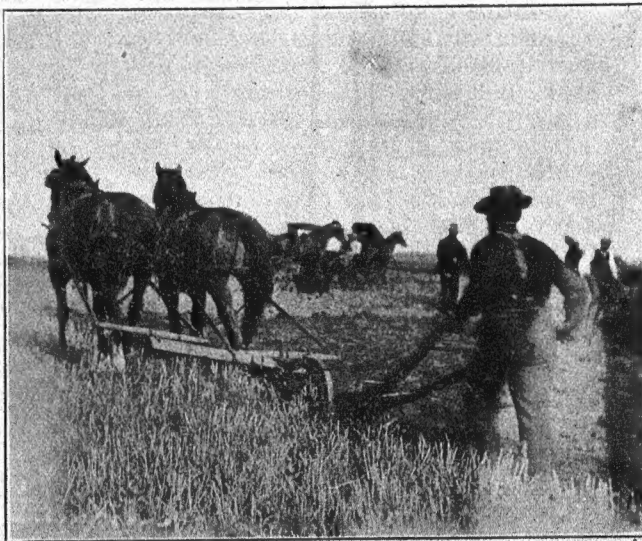
Plowing matches were first introduced in Manitoba by the grain growers of Douglas; but, strange to say, the match was not continued after the introduction. Why plowing matches were discontinued in following years is hard to tell, but probably the starting of plowing matches at Blyth, a prosperous district some ten miles south of Douglas and which drew many plowmen to each annual from a wide radius, including several from Douglas, was indirectly

responsible for the lack of interest in the home match by the Dominion farmers.

For some thirteen years successful plowing matches were conducted under the auspices of the Blyth Farmers' Institute; they were, however, discontinued in 1906, the farmers of the district having considered that the results for which the match was inaugurated were attained and the purpose was served. Several years, however, before plowing matches were discontinued at Blyth, other districts began to see the good results that emanated from this annual match, and various other matches were started in which, perhaps, Portage, Carroll, Wawanese, Bird's Hill and Carberry were among the most noted in the province. Not only in Manitoba did plowing matches gain favor, but in the two provinces to the West they were introduced and are still growing yearly.

Provincial Match

The provincial match decides the championship of the province. This match for the Manitoba championship was formerly held at the experimental farm, Brandon, but, more recently, it has become the custom for the match to be held at the district which is the home of the holder of the championship



W. Turner, Provincial Champion Plowman

cup. The present holder of provincial honors, in Manitoba, is William Turner, of Carroll.

The provincial match has had a most beneficial effect as it brings representatives from the various parts of the country together and fosters a friendly spirit of rivalry as well as spreading new ideas of plowing which aid the novice and the champions themselves

to do work that will approach a perfect score.

Points for the Beginner

There are many points to be learned by the novice regarding plowing before he can hope to carry off provincial honors; even those who have won this proud title, yearly are gaining knowledge in the craft behind the handles. Besides doing good solid work, as it were, the plowman, to get a share of the prize money, must do his work neatly and, when the plot is completed, his work should show style and finish.

To commence with, the plowman must have a steady team and have his plow shining like a piece of burnished steel; it would be useless for a plowman to enter for competition with a dull share and a rusty moldboard. Granted the plow is in first class condition, the first consideration is the feering. A good crown should be slightly higher than the rest of the plowing—only a fraction—as the tendency is for the crown to settle more than the rest of the plowing. However, the crown is generally made a little on the high side even by the best of plowmen, for the simple reason that it is a difficult matter to make it the ideal height and have all the weeds well cut and the furrows well closed in.

The best results may be obtained by the plowman following out as nearly as possible the following rule: Make the first furrow as shallow as possible, just taking sufficient ground to cut the weeds. The second furrow—that is the furrow that is thrown out on the return—should also be lightly skimmed, leaving a narrow strip in the centre. The great secret in making the crown just right is to have a wide trough in which to throw the crown furrows. By leaving this narrow strip in the centre a wider ditch is made. Of course the plowman must make an extra round to cut this strip, as all land must be plowed. During the whole performance the plowman must exercise all the power at his command; he must keep an eye on the team, raise and lower the plow occasionally and perhaps alter the width of the implement to secure a furrow that will mate the others in height—this, in particular, when the furrows are thrown back to complete the crown. The work is rendered more difficult because of the tendency of the plow not to clean on account of the extra heavy furrow with a loose top which is caused by the first two thrown-out furrows.

After the first two crown furrows have been successfully rolled over, the plowman, for the following two or three rounds, must increase his depth, gradually getting lighter, till he finally is holding to the depth as called for on the official score card. If this is properly done the feering may be made almost perfectly level.

Covering Weeds

Covering weeds is by far the most important part in plowing, and it is



Fred Paterson, age 12, a winner at the Carroll Plowing Match, 1910



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THE PLANET
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for this that the highest number of points is allotted. To secure the best results the use of the skimmer is absolutely necessary and, besides, in aiding in the weed covering, it serves yet another purpose, that of giving the furrows a rounded appearance. The skimmer is a shoe-like arrangement which fits on to the plow in front of the coulter and, besides clearing the weeds in front of the coulter, dumps them so that they fall in the centre of the furrow; the weeds are thus placed in a position where the earth is deepest and where they will not be likely to

reach the surface and survive. It is a matter of consideration whether to use weed-rods or chains. If the weeds are short, it is probably better to dispense with either of these, as they are inclined to pull the tops of the weeds just over far enough so that they will flip back quickly before being covered with the soil, and, in this way, a number of them may show their tops and ultimately survive. If, on the other hand, the weeds are long, the chain or weed-rod cannot be dispensed with as they aid in rolling the weeds well under the furrow.

The Finish

The finish is the next consideration, and this should be neatly done as there is nothing that sets a plowed lot off to better advantage than a clean straight finish. First, lower the coulter and set it back in order to prevent loose dirt dribbling over and leaving a ragged finish; then raise the point of application of the draft in order that the plow will take a grip, necessitating a downward pressure upon the handles, which, together with the indispensable heel-plate, obviates the tendency any plow has to "skit" and enables one to hold the plow level and secure a well-turned furrow which is so difficult to obtain. Above all, the finish must not be deep, for, in that case, it will not fill in properly with the harrowing, and, consequently the grain will grow, but poorly, while the damage to the binder, not to mention the effect on the horses in crossing such a finish will be much greater than in crossing one shallow and properly made. When the last two furrows are reached they should be the proper width, and this the plowman can gauge early in the day so that his finish will come out just right; this leaves a 10 1/4 inches for the second last furrow and 9 1/4 for the last. The second last furrow should be plowed a trifle shallower than the last so that the last furrow may be more easily held, there being some ground against the land-side of the plow.

Gang Plows

As the gang plow is now being more generally used in the West than the walking plow on account of its economic advantages, it naturally follows that the classes for this style of plow at the plowing matches are always well filled. As a general rule the walking plows hold supremacy when it comes down to doing the best work. However, at several of the plowing matches held in the West, the sweepstakes prize has been captured by the man with the gang. Where the gang plow falls below the walking plow in a plowing contest is usually the crown and finish. A much cleaner and neater finish can be made with the walking plow and usually a lower and more uniform crown. On perfectly level ground, however, that cleans well, the general plowing of the gang is held by many to be fully equal to that of the walking plow.

To one that has plowed, the principles pointed out above in regard to the walking plow are applicable to the gang plow. The writer, however, never having had any experience with the gang plow at plowing matches, cannot give any definite rule to be followed in doing prize plowing.

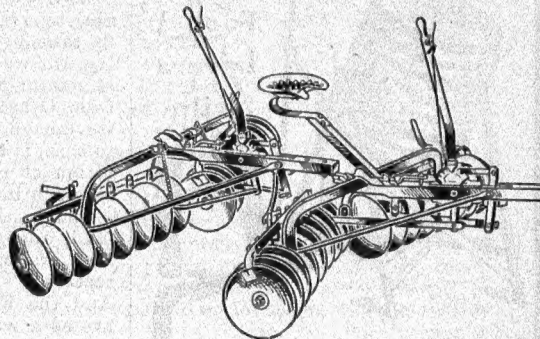
Score Card

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what shall constitute a good score card. The following is perhaps the ideal as it has been prepared by a number of champion plowmen of the province: Crown, 15; straightness, 15; covering weeds, 25; in and out at ends, 5; depth, 8; width, 8; evenness of surface, 10; finish, 14. This makes a total of 100 points—a perfect score.

Not only do plowing matches improve the general plowing of the surrounding country, but they engender more interest in farm life for the boy. He is taught to be more careful and painstaking in his plowing, and by this means he acquires the habit of doing other things about the farm to the best of his ability. He is also taught to be a more careful teamster and to take more pride in having his horses in good condition and well harnessed. Plowing matches, besides having these good effects, relieve immeasurably the monotony of farm life for the boy.

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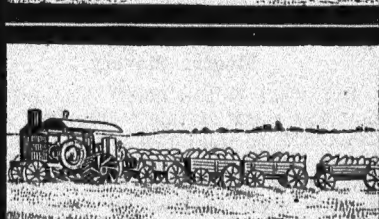
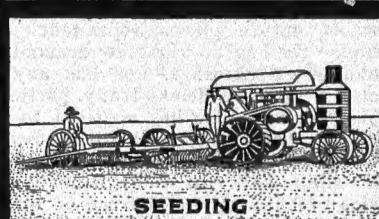
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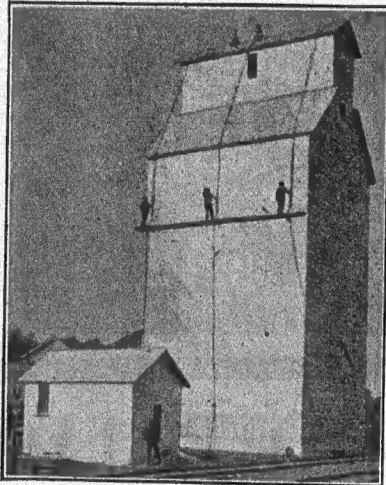
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The Rights of Man

Continued from Page 7

right is the cause of poverty on the one side and the overgrown fortunes on the other, and all the waste and demoralization and the corruption that flow from the grossly unequal distribution of wealth, may be easily seen.

As I am speaking of conditions general over the whole civilized world, let us take first the case of another country, for we can sometimes see the faults of our neighbors more clearly than our own. England, the country from which we derive our language and our institutions, is behind us in the formal recognition of political liberty; but there is as much industrial liberty there as here—and in some respects more, for England, though she has not yet reached free trade, has got rid of the "protective" swindle, which we still hug. And the English people—poor things—are as a whole satisfied with their freedom and boast of it. They think, for it has been so long preached to them that most of them honestly believe it, that Englishmen are the freest people in the world, and they sing "Britons never shall be Slaves" as though it were indeed true that slaves could not breathe British air.

"Free-born" Englishmen

Let us take a man of the masses of this people—a "free-born Englishman"—coming of long generations of "free-born Englishmen," in Wiltshire, or Somersetshire or Devonshire, on soil which, if you can trace his genealogy, you will find his fathers have been tilling from early Saxon times. He grows to manhood, we will not stop to inquire how, and, as is the natural order, takes to himself a wife. Here he stands, a man among his fellows, in a world in which the Creator has ordained that he should get a living by his labor. He has wants, and, as in the natural order children come to him, he will have more; but he has brain and muscle, the natural power to satisfy these wants from the storehouse of nature. He knows how to dig and plow, to sow and reap, and there is the rich soil ready now, as it was thousands of years ago, to give back wealth to labor. The rain falls and the sun shines, and as the planet circles round her orbit, spring follows winter, and summer succeeds spring. It is this man's first and clearest right to earn his living, to transmute his labor into wealth, and to possess and enjoy that wealth for his own sustenance and benefit, and for the sustenance and benefit of those whom nature places dependent upon him. He has no right to demand any one else's earnings, nor has any one else a right to demand any portion of his earnings. He has no right to compel any one else to work for his benefit; nor have others a right to demand that he shall work for their benefit. This right to himself, to the use of his own powers and the results of his own exertions, is a natural, self-evident right, which as a matter of principle, no one can dispute, save upon the blasphemous condition that some men were created to work for other men. And this primary, natural right to his own labor, and to the fruits of his own labor, accorded, this man can abundantly provide for his own needs and the needs of his family. His labor will, in the natural order, produce wealth which, exchanged in accordance with mutual desires for wealth which others have produced, will supply his family with all the material comforts of life, and in the absence of serious accident enable him to bring up his children, and lay by such a surplus that he and his wife may take their rest and enjoy their sunset hour in the declining years when strength shall fail, without asking any one's alms or being beholden to any bounty save that of our "Father which are in Heaven."

Modern Slavery

But what is the fact? The fact is, that the right of this "free-born Englishman" to his own labor and the fruits of his labor is denied as fully and completely as though he were made by law a slave; that he is compelled to work for the enrichment of others as truly as though English law had made him the property of an owner.

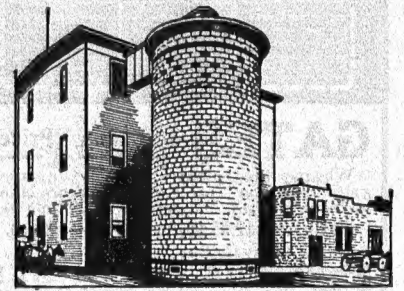
The law of the land does not declare that he is a slave; on the contrary, it formally declares that he is a free man—free to work for himself and free to enjoy the full fruits of his labor. But a man cannot labor without something to labor on, any more than he can eat without having something to eat. It is not in human powers to make something out of nothing. This is not contemplated in the creative scheme. Nature tells us that if we will not work we must starve, but at the same time supplies us with everything necessary to work. Food, clothing, shelter, all the articles that minister to desire and that we call wealth, can be produced by labor, but only when the raw material of which they must be composed is drawn from the land.

To drop a man in the middle of the Atlantic ocean and tell him he is at liberty to walk ashore would not be more bitter irony than to place a man where all the land is appropriated as the property of other people and tell him that he is a free man, at liberty to work for himself and enjoy his own earnings. This is the situation in which our Englishman finds himself. He is just as free as he would be were he suspended over a precipice while someone else held a sharp knife to the rope; just as free as if, thirsting in the desert, he found the only spring for miles walled and guarded by armed men who told him he could not drink unless he freely contracted with them on their terms. Had this Englishman lived centuries ago, in the time of his Saxon ancestors, he would, when he became of age and had taken a wife, have been allotted his house plot and his seed plot; he would have had an equal share in the great fields which the villagers cultivated together; he would have been free to gather his fagots and take game in the common wood, or to graze his beasts on the common pasturage. Even a few generations ago, after the land-grabbing that began with the Tudors had gone on for some centuries, he would have found in yet existing common some faint survival of the ancient principle that this planet was intended for all men not for some men. But now he finds every foot of land inclosed against him. The fields which his forefathers tilled, share and share alike, are the private property of "my lord," who rents it out to large farmers on terms so high, that to get ordinary interest on their capital, they must grind the faces of their laborers; the ancient woodland is inclosed by a high wall, topped with broken glass, and is patrolled by gamekeepers with loaded guns and the authority to take any intruder before the magistrate, who will send him to prison; the old time common has become "my lord's" great park, on which his fat cattle graze and his supple-limbed deer daintily browse. Even the old footpaths that gave short cuts from road to road through hazel thicket and by tinkling brook are now walled in.

Can't Have Land

Yet this "free-born" Englishman, this Briton who never shall be slave, cannot live without land. He must find some bit of earth's surface upon which he and his wife can rest, which they may call "home." But, save the highroads, there is not as much of their native land as they may cover with the soles of their feet, that they can use without some other human creature's permission; and on the highroad they would not be suffered to lie down, still less to make them a bower of leaves. So, to get living space in his native land, our "free-born Englishman" must consent to work so many days of the month for one of the "owners" of England, or, what amounts to the same thing, he must sell his labor or the fruits of his labor, to some third party and pay the "owner" of some particular part of the planet for the privilege of living on the planet. Having thus sacrificed a part of his labor to get permission from another fellow-creature to live, if he can, our "free-born Englishman" must next go to work and procure food, clothing, etc. But as he cannot get work without land to work on, he is compelled, instead of going to work for himself, to sell his labor to those who have land, on such terms as they please, and those terms are only enough to support life

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No one has a better opportunity to determine the relative value of different separators than the creamery operator. He separates milk in large quantities and receives cream from a wide area in which every make of separator is used. Some years ago creamerymen as a class discovered through careful and often expensive tests that the difference between De Laval separators and others was all the difference between profit and loss, with the result that the manufacture of factory size separators was practically discontinued by all but the De Laval Separator Company. Not only do 98 per cent. of creamerymen use the De Laval exclusively, but they recommend its use by their patrons on account of the particularly smooth quality of the cream, together with the thorough work of the machine under all conditions, including the production of the heaviest cream.

Last year 15,000 users of inferior separators traded them for the De Laval. These men could have bought the De Laval in the first place for the same or less than was paid for the more cheaply-made machines. They have learned from costly experience that the claim that another is "as good" as the De Laval separator does not make it so, and that a machine which delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another is not necessarily a cream separator when measured by the De Laval standard. Read the following extract from a letter we have just received: "I know your machine well, having used your No. 1 for some time. Having need for a larger machine I wrote your company but didn't get in touch with you right away and in the meantime was led to believe that the M—— would fill the bill, and much to my disgust now find it won't skim a 30 per cent. cream and do it perfectly. I have always taken especial care to have machine set perfectly level and on a cement foundation, though the manufacturer claimed it to be unnecessary." This man used the "just as good separator" three months, sacrificed \$100 and bought a De Laval.

There could be no greater mistake upon the part of anyone who milks two or more cows than to put off the purchase of a cream separator this year. Two cows and a De Laval will produce as much butter as three cows without the separator, and the labor will be less. If you keep only enough cows to supply your own table the use of a De Laval will give you butter to sell, the proceeds of which will go towards meeting current expenses. The De Laval pays for itself. It earns in cash, every time it is used, a part of its purchase price and may be bought upon terms which will enable you to meet payments out of increased revenue. Why delay any longer? Your nearest De Laval agent will furnish you a machine of suitable size for free trial if desired, and you will be at liberty to compare it in your own home with any other kind in case you may doubt the good judgment of creamerymen and almost two million De Laval users.



The De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg

in the most miserable fashion—that is to say, all the produce of his labor is taken from him, and he is given back out of it just what the hardest owner would be compelled to give the slave—enough to support life on. He lives in a miserable hovel with its broken floor on the bare ground, and an ill-kept thatch through which the rain comes. He works from morning till night, and his wife must do the same; and their children, as soon as they can walk, must go to work pulling weeds, or searing away crows, or doing such like jobs for the landowner; who graciously lets them live and work on his land. Illness often comes, and death too often. Then there is no recourse but the parish or "My Lady Bountiful," the wife or daughter or almoner of the "God Almighty of the countryside," as Tennyson calls him—the owner (if not the maker) of the world in these parts who doles out in insulting and degrading charity some little stint of the wealth appropriated from the labor of this family and of other such families. If he does not "order himself lowly and reverently to all his betters," if he does not pull his poor hat off his sheepish head whenever "my lord" or "my lady" or "his honor," or any of their understrappers go by; if he does not bring up his children in the humility which these people think proper and becoming in the "lower classes"; if there is suspicion that he may have helped himself to an apple, or snared a hare, or slyly hooked a fish from the stream, this "free-born Englishman" loses charity and loses work. He must go to the parish or starve. He becomes bent and stiff before his time. His wife is old and worn, when she ought to be in her prime of strength and beauty. His girls—such as live—marry such as he, to live such lives as their mothers, or, perhaps are seduced by their "betters" and are sent with a few pounds to a great town, to die in a few years in brothel, or hospital or prison. His boys grow up ignorant and brutish; they cannot support him when he grows old, even if they would, for they do not get back enough of the proceeds of their labor. The only refuge

off than the average agricultural laborer in England today—that his life was healthier, happier and fuller. So long as a hearty, plump, well-kept negro was worth \$1,000, no slave owner, selfish or cold-blooded as he might be, would keep for the pair in their old age is the almshouse, where, for shame to let them die on the road-side, these worked out slaves are kept to die—where the man is separated from the wife, and the old couple, over whom the parson of the church, by law established, has said: "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," lead, apart from each other, a prison-like existence until death comes to their relief.

As Bad as Slavery

In what is the condition of such a "free-born Englishman" as this better than that of a slave? Yet, if this is not a fair picture of the condition of the English agricultural laborers, it is only because I have not dwelt upon the darkest shades—the sodden ignorance and brutality, the low morality of these degraded and debased classes. In quantity and quality of food, in clothing and housing, in ease and recreation and in morality, there can be no doubt that the average Southern slave was better his negroes as great classes of "free-born Englishmen" must live. But these white slaves have no money value. It is not the labor, it is the land that commands the labor, that has capitalized value. You can get the labor of men for from nine to twelve shillings per week—less than it would cost to keep a slave in good marketable condition; and of children for sixpence a week, and when they are worked out they can be left to die or "go on the parish."

The negroes some say are an inferior race. But these white slaves of England are of the stock that has given England her scholars and her poets, her philosophers and her statesmen, her merchants and inventors, who have formed the bulwark of the sea-girt isle and have carried the meteor flag around the world. They are ignorant and degraded, and debased; they live the life of slaves and die the death of paupers,

simply because they are robbed of their natural rights.

Local "God Almighties"

In the same neighborhood in which you may find such people as these, in which you may see squalid laborers' cottages where human beings huddle together like swine, you may also see grand mansions set in velvety, oak-graced parks, the habitations of local "God Almighties," as the Laureate styles them, and as these brutalized English people seem almost to take them to be. They never do any work—they pride themselves upon the fact that for hundreds of years their ancestors have never done any work; they look with utmost contempt not merely upon the man who works but also upon the man whose grandfather had to work. Yet they live in the utmost luxury. They have town houses and country houses, horses, carriages, liveried servants, yachts, packs of hounds; they have all that wealth can command in the way of literature and education and the culture of travel. And they have wealth to spare, which they can invest in railway shares, or public debts, or in buying up lands in the United States. But not an iota of this wealth do they produce. They get it because, it being conceded that they own the land, the people who do produce wealth must hand their earnings over to them.

Here, clear and plain, is the beginning and primary cause of that inequality in the distribution of wealth which in England produces such dire, soul-destroying poverty, side by side with such wantonness of luxury, and which is to be seen in the city even more glaringly than in the country. Here, clear and plain, is the reason why labor seems a drag, and why in all occupations in which mere laborers can engage, wages tend to the merest pittance upon which life can be maintained. Deprived of their natural rights to land, treated as intruders upon God's earth, men are compelled to an unnatural competition for the privilege of mere animal existence, that in manufacturing towns and city slums reduces

humanity to a depth of misery in which beings, created in the image of God, sink below the level of the brutes.

And the same inequality of conditions which we see beginning here, is it not due to the same primary cause? American citizenship confers no right to American soil. The first and most essential rights of man—the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—are denied here as completely as in England. And the same results must follow.

FARROW TIME

Before and after the sow farrows, she should be fed very light or the pigs will not be able to take all the milk, or, if they do, they will become sick. Leave the sow quietly after she farrows for the first twenty-four hours after farrowing; all she needs at this time is water to drink that it not too cold. Give her a little feed the second day, but you will be surprised how little you ought to give her. Increase this a little daily and get her on full feed about two weeks after farrowing. If this is done it will avoid the pigs getting the scours which rarely kills many, but they do not thrive well after it. Thumps, which kill many pigs, can also be avoided in this way. Thumps is a result of young pigs getting too fat. See that the pigs get a chance to run outside of the pen where they will have plenty to room to exercise in; this will assist in avoiding thumps also.

Pigs at birth have two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of their jaws. If not removed, they are apt to make the teats of the mother sore with them, and also injure one another's mouth by fighting. These sores make infection possible, consequently they should be avoided. When the pigs are a day or two old take them up in your arms and cut these teeth with a small tinsmith's shears.

If the pigs are reared successfully up until they are a month or two of age, the critical period is over and less caution in caring for them is necessary. A little attention to the details, however, will often increase the returns from the herd very materially.

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MUST GET TOGETHER

Editor, Guide:—Insufficient as our influence at present is, yet our provincial associations, our Canadian Council of Agriculture, our great journal, The Guide, our Saskatchewan Elevator Commission Report, our monster delegation of farmers to Ottawa and all our minor local meetings are powerful forces because they are within ourselves. Let us reflect upon our incapacity of ten years ago and contrast it with our organized strength of today and I tell you nothing that is just and equitable is impossible to us if we take proper action, sound judgment and a bold courage. Things political are not what they were a decade ago. We have done wonders and we can go forward and do still more surprising amazements. The farmers can do what we have hitherto neglected as our proper duty. We can govern Canada, providing we are prepared to take up boldly our whole political duty. We are the majority, which should govern; but to do so we must keep within ourselves. We must become a separate group independent of outside alliances, party traditions and both party and political mountebanks. We must show the people of Canada that we stand not for party government at all, but for the rights of the common welfare. The two old parties have promised us great things. Our leaders have undertaken great cures, but the only self-evident science of dual-party government is not the discharge of the country's business needs, but its obstruction and placing legislation of charters, tariffs and privileges and the national resources (inclusive of the public funds) at the disposal of private monopoly and politicians, who have failed most shamefully to carry out their pledges. Certainly to men of great judgment such quack politicians as Mr. Sifton are a sport to behold and there are many others of smaller degree who are all a witness to, if not the cause of, the stench of modern caucusing. It is our duty to drop such a two-party system as we have today, which, when we come to see that as regards private monopolies and grafting politicians, the two parties are actually but one, then it follows we must have our own group of M.P.s. We must do our duty, results be as they will. We must have a "second party," our own party, our own conventions, our own platform, and choose our own candidates who will not fail us; this means that we must drop both the old parties so called just because they are only one party. This is why we have to learn that any alliance with such a system will continue to remain futile as far as our interests in the main being properly considered by any cabinet of such factions. My readers should try to always remember that the old parties have hitherto failed us. Why? Because we have had no group of our own members. That is why. We must have a group as the nucleus of a new party, a group independent of all outside party influences. Certainly, if we make an alliance with the interested plute-parties we shall be chargeable with their wrong doing in unjust legislation, and administration. This, at all costs, we must avoid. We must remain independent of them so that we can be independent in our actions at all times. This is the sole key, by virtue of which we can control legislation in the interests of the common welfare. We must pull the party strings instead of allowing them to pull us. This can only be effected by keeping not only politically but determinedly aloof; we must cease to "bow the knee to Baal." The fetish of party

has been the farmers' and workers' curse. We have not acted like men, but like children. Shall we continue to shut one eye and open our mouths and see what God will send us—more legalized thieves? Not by union with the two commercialized factions, but only by virtue of our independence of Liberalism and Conservatism shall we be able to secure equitable legislation that will emancipate all workers from remaining under the heel of private monopoly. We must rid ourselves of the power of the party convention bosses to dictate either our conduct or their terms. We must remain within ourselves politically just as we are doing economically. If we are all willing to drop such parties as we have, we will soon become a good match for the two factions who

—that is, all politically intelligent students—are not only tired of, but disgusted with both parties being both alike; they are but one in practice and the doings of both are alike bad. In Canada today there are many non-party men, men who refuse to take part in party strife. Men who cannot be induced to cast a vote for Grit or Tory. Men of the highest kind of political integrity. Men who long for a system of public in lieu of private prosperity, where the labor and the resources and the entire property of the country are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and legitimate enterprise. Canada is badly in need of government by science instead as of now by selfishness of private monopolies by both parties, which has led a large number of the less intelligent voters into political atrophy, and the habitual omission of those political duties which ought to be done by every voter. These two classes of first the non-party intelligent men, and, secondly, the large element of intelligent voters, are today unrepresented in our parliaments. Certainly there is room herein for a new economic party, and somebody should get busy to organize them into an enterprising industrial political party.

Now, a cut and dried old party convention won't do for the above cited voters, because they are all aware that the dry rot of private monopoly is in both parties. Canada needs a new party that will cut out both of these private monopoly parties and extinguish every law of privilege that is now on our statutes and in the place of privileges to the few instal that true economy of favors to nobody, which principle and policy alone will give public prosperity. We can only expel private monopoly by at once dropping the fast dying two old moribund parties,

we cannot get there ourselves we should see to it that we are well represented. Our responsibility does not cease when we have taken stock in the company; it only begins then. We have very little to say in the management except at the annual meeting and in the election of directors, and let us not neglect our duty in this respect. We need the ablest men that can be found among our shareholders in the three provinces on that board. In the past the annual meeting has been composed of men deeply interested in the foundation of the company and they saw to it that the very best men were elected, hence its phenomenal growth and success. But these men are fast falling out of line, and we may expect that out of upwards of 20,000 shareholders there will be men who will get all the proxies they can and represent themselves as strongly as possible. If we could work out a scheme for representation by delegates it would give stability to our organization. As we have no local unions, it will be necessary for us to use the association meeting for that purpose. (I am taking it for granted that all shareholders in the company are members of a local G.G.A.). Where there is no association it will be necessary for the shareholders to get together and appoint a delegate. As the time is very short now (the annual meeting being early in July) it will be necessary to do this as soon as possible. I believe that the majority of shareholders are so much interested that it only needs their attention drawn to this matter to act.

J. G. MOFFAT.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS

Editor, Guide:—Your appeal to your readers for support to The Montreal Witness should find a ready response everywhere in recognition of its long advocacy of everything pertaining to the moral well-being of the people of Canada. To have it go down, for want of support, would be to believe that there can be no permanence for institutions founded on righteousness. It is nearly fifty years since the writer first read The Witness and its character and reputation were the same then as today; and it says little for the people of Canada that today it is on the verge of bankruptcy. Or, then, it says little for its management that it has not been able to retain the required number of readers by which alone a newspaper can make itself successful financially. Fifty years ago a daily paper was a rarity; the weekly seemed to come often enough. Now a daily is almost a necessity. In the home, the farm and shop, the reader wants the latest news—the crop and market and weather reports; but it is a newspaper and not a literary production that he wants every day. He looks to the weekly to supply him with current literature and with the varied store of information and entertainment that is found in some of the weekly periodicals.

Now, the point I wish to make is this: That a paper to be financially successful must make itself attractive to its readers, the bare and persistent advocacy of what is right will not do. When its readers look to it for information, recreation and entertainment, as well as religion and moral suasion, and find all within the limits of one publication, it stands to reason that they will stay with it and with a large subscription list all else becomes easy. A paper called into existence to advocate a cause, such as temperance or the rights of a particular class, or to condemn the wrongs of another class and keeps harping away on the one thing, makes itself tiresome and the interest of its readers wanes. After the new convert becomes well grounded in the faith, he looks for something else than gospel sermons, and he who would minister to his needs must cease urging him to do what he has done long ago. It appears to me that in Western Canada there is room for the establishment of a family paper equal to any that comes from the East. We have agricultural papers, implement and machine papers, comic papers, organs of this, that and the other class. I doubt the permanence of any of them for the reason that their readers are necessarily limited. When the stability of a paper depends not on the income from its subscription list, but from the advertising columns it follows that it must have a wide circulation and that can only be reached by making its reading matter interesting. That, above all, is the secret of success in a paper.

COUNTRY MAN.

St. Agathe, Man.

INFORMATION WANTED

A circular has been issued this week from the central office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to every secretary of the Association, asking for information as to prices paid for farm produce and livestock at the different towns in the province. The circular asks for statements as to the extent mixed farming is practised in different districts, and requests suggestions from officers of the association as to a system of marketing that would encourage producers to go more extensively into diversified farming. An attempt is further made to secure the retail prices for farm produce so as to determine the proportion of the cost of food products which goes to the producers and the middlemen respectively in Manitoba. The information asked for will be tabulated and used as a basis in working out a scheme to lessen the cost of distributing what is grown on the farm. This scheme is now under consideration. The secretaries of the branches can render useful service to the movement by promptly furnishing the information asked for.

always stand in with the special interests.

The day is gone when the common every-day statement was, "The farmers cannot hold together." As an organization, we are a body of conscientious men. Let us become boldly determined to execute our whole political duty. We will never get our rights from our opponent parties. We have been there sadly too long—for so little. What we need to do is to reform ourselves—we, the voters. That should be our goal and leave Liberalism and Conservatism to their well merited fate—death. Let all such partisan-parties hoe their own row and we workers hoe our own. Then shall we become healthy, wealthy and wise. Of one thing I am sure, it will be extremely hard to dominate the old party conventions with their "barrels of money" and party-journal dope. I am not sure but it is a stupendous act of folly to attempt such an act of transformation, not to say personal humiliation.

If farmers and workers will only get half as fond of their true interests as they have been of their party idols, they will soon come to an end with all past and present excuses, apathy and political self-seeking. Let us get busy. While we wait we suffer. We are all tired of waiting for reforms from both parties. Let us get fond of ourselves. Privileges to any corporation or persons, or class, must be stopped. It cannot be stopped by dividing our votes, but it can by consolidation. Let us all make a heroic resolve. We have been foolish long enough. Men who have read and seen through party such as we have in Canada

with their big expenditures, which will keep increasing as long as we stand by and shout for either the Liberal or Conservative shibboleth. Drop such parties if you want to get rid of private monopoly tyranny. The private combines of Canada under high protection—and just the same in the United States—have shut out foreign competition, and monopoly combinations of every evil selfishness are now rampant in trusts and mergers galore, and between the two the hard working farmers and the poor pitiable consumer is being crushed with the high cost of living in both countries. All the people's earnings provide only a mere hand to mouth existence. It has become too expensive to live comfortably. Why cannot we stand together for a system of nobler economy, so that people can live and save sufficient for old age? Why? The sole answer is we must vote and work to that end before it can "be did."

Let there be a great upheaval for a new economic industrial political party. If we do not get working for this new group in Parliament, if we do not get together and like sensible citizens make use of the consolidation rather than the splitting of our votes, where is it all going to end?

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.
Saltcoats, Sask.

GRAIN COMPANY'S ANNUAL

Editor, Guide:—The time has come when we must consider what we intend to do in regard to the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. If

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Can You Afford to Pass Your Own Company? THINK IT OVER

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THE CURE FOR ANNEXATION

Editor, Guide:—Those who oppose the reciprocity agreement with the United States are using the annexation bugaboo for all it is worth, in a frantic effort to arouse the Canadian people against the agreement. This false alarm is as thin as any film or falsehood ever spun to bolster up a failing cause.

In the United States there is not one thousandth part of the annexation talk that is heard in Canada among the enemies of reciprocity. The rank and file of the people of the United States look upon Canada as a great and growing sister country, well established, rapidly developing and throbbing with a mighty destiny. The United States is only too glad that Canada is an Anglo-Saxon country. The people of the Republic feel that Canadian ideals and Canadian development will never be detrimental to their own national growth and ideals. There is little in common between the United States and Mexico, for the reason that they are separated by an impassable racial gulf. But Canada is looked upon as a great sister country, equal in mental, social and moral stamina.

The question of annexation lies entirely with Canada, or should lie with her. The consent of her people should be the only possible means by which a step could be undertaken. Such an important national question should not even be left with a Parliament. The People of Canada, through the Referendum, should be the only power authorized to deal with this question.

With the Initiative and Referendum in the hands of the people, there need never again be any fear of iniquitous laws creeping into statute books. Parliaments and legislatures and congresses may be tampered with and influenced. A handful of chosen representatives, under our present system, may be tempted to perform selfish and sordid acts for the glittering gold of the great interests, but with the power of final choice in the hands of the people, all their rascality would fall flat.

If the people of Canada really wish to preserve their national integrity and smother, once for all, the bugaboo of annexation, let them put upon their statute books the law of the Referendum,

giving the whole people of Canada the final, decisive power to settle the matter.

Then let corporation interests and financial pirates sow their harvest of boodle in vain. It will have no effect upon the final good judgment and splendid manhood of the whole people. Let Parliaments and legislatures and congresses go hang, for the people will be the ultimate court in which all great questions will be appealed. With the power to initiate and pass upon the laws the people of the Dominion would feel much more secure in their rights than at present. Legislatures and Parliaments are chosen today in such a questionable and antiquated manner, that the common man, the rank and file of the voters knows not what to expect.

The influence of the great selfish corporations and financial interests is so strong and far-reaching, that these interests are able to pull so many strings, that the agricultural and other producing interests are simply at the mercy of the money power. Legislatures have been tampered with; iniquitous laws have been passed for special interests; the people's money has been squandered without any regard for honesty or sacredness of public office, and these things will recur in the future, as long as the final power of deciding is kept away from the voter. But give the voter the power to pass upon the acts of the legislature or Parliament, and see how the entire program of legislation will be changed. Give the people power to recall dishonest members, to revoke iniquitous laws, to initiate measures curtailing the power and prerogative of legislative bodies, and see how quickly the politicians and legislatures will swing into line with the people's way of thinking.

It is such a short step to liberty, such a simple and direct way of securing good government, that it is a wonder Canada has put it off thus long. And it is not unjust to any interest or class. Every element of political strength in the Dominion may be exercised to its limit, under the Initiative and Referendum. There is no "gag" rule about it. It is a free, open, unbridled, untrammelled policy by which the majority of the people decide public questions.

With the Initiative and Referendum in the hands of the people, the politicians and special interests would be forced

to find some other bugaboo than annexation with which to frighten the people away from their own just rights and manifest interest. The farmers complain today of unjust transportation, storage and marketing facilities. They complain of extravagance and waste in the acts of legislatures. They complain of special interests seeking and securing advantages through the people's chosen representatives. They complain of those representatives failing to keep anti-election promises. They complain of all those representatives working for private and special interests when they should be battling openly and valiantly for the people's rights.

Tush! There is a remedy for all these evils lying so closely at hand that its keen edge would cut the sleeping farmer if he should make a slight move. The Initiative and Referendum and the Recall; these three simple, common-place political forces, contain a certain and unfailing remedy. They are the logical and God-given powers of the people. And they are within reach of the people. Any province in Canada can secure all of these laws in one session of the legislature if they will only pledge candidates to vote for them under penalty of defeat at the polls.

BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta.

DOMINATE THE CONVENTIONS

Editor, Guide:—We have been endeavoring to formulate a scheme whereby we, the farmers and consumers of Saskatchewan, may be represented in our separate constituencies by a man who will stand up for our rights and who will not consent to be a tool of any party. Upon recalling the method by which our candidates have been selected I have noticed that there is a weakness right there. Sometimes a convention is held, but more frequently there is none, thus leaving the selection of a candidate to the inner circle of the party or parties, Conservative or Liberal, as the case may be. Now, I believe, if we are to be represented in Parliament, we will have to get a man who will not violate his pledges made to us, the consumers of this country.

I believe that the Grain Growers and others who are interested should see to it that a candidate is selected by the people who are to be represented, and not have

some tool or figure-head selected for us by the executive of the Liberal or Conservative parties. I, for one, believe that at the nominations is where we fail and believe that if we make an effort to have a man of our own selection nominated at either, or both, the Liberal and Conservative conventions, that this will be a step in the right direction. It would also be advisable to be on the lookout lest an election be rushed upon us before we have time to act in the way of selecting a candidate. It has been suggested that each Grain Growers' Association send delegates to both Liberal and Conservative conventions with instructions as to who to support, and in this way make the influence of the Grain Growers' as strong as possible and, in the event of no convention being held, this should be noted and other methods resorted to. I would solicit suggestions on this subject from your valuable paper and also its readers. Coblenz, Sask. J. H. MCINTYRE.

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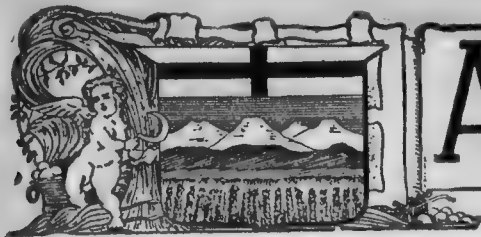
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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Something about Fireguards

A short time ago the writer received a letter from one of the members of the U.F.A., which read as follows:

"Will you please inform me whether I can legally prevent a railway company from plowing up my crop, the part that they are accustomed to plow is a fire guard and also to burn that part of my property which lies between the fireguard and their fence. They plowed right through my oats last year. The oats were not very good so I did not care much, but would like to prevent a repetition this year. The crop was fenced but they opened the fence and went through. Please advise me."

This looked like a rather high handed proceeding so the matter was immediately referred to the chairman of the board of railway commissioners, and the answer received shows that an order was made on July 4, 1907, before the Hon. J. P. Mabee became a member of the commission, sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 being as follows:

8. Every railway company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada operating a railway by the power of steam, in the Province of Saskatchewan, shall establish and maintain along the line of railway where the same passes through prairie country in the said province, on each side of such line of railway and of not less than three hundred feet in width from the center of the railway, a good and sufficient fireguard to be made by plowing the land to the extent of not less than sixteen feet in width on the side of the fireguard furthest from the railway, and by burning or otherwise freeing from inflammable materials the spaces between such plowing and such line of railway.

9. Every railway company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada operating a railway by the power of steam, in the Province of Alberta, shall establish and maintain along the line of railway where the same passes through prairie country in the said province, on each side of such line of railway and of not less than three hundred feet in width from the center of the railway, a good and sufficient fireguard to be made by plowing the land to the extent of not less than sixteen feet in width on the side of the fireguard furthest from the railway, and by burning or otherwise freeing from inflammable materials the spaces between such plowing and such line of railway.

10. Every such company shall, at all times, keep such fireguards free from weeds and other inflammable material, and in such condition as not to allow fire to spread thereon and therefrom through coals, cinders, or sparks falling from or emitted by engines upon its railway.

11. Provided, that no such railway company shall be bound to enter upon the lands of another for any of the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner of the said lands, unless such company can lawfully do so without being liable to make compensation therefor; Provided, also, that the said railway companies shall not be required to establish and maintain such fireguards where the nature of the country renders it impossible to do so, or where the doing so would involve serious loss and damage to property—all such places and portions of line or lines to be specifically described and reported to the board.

The above ruling seems to be a very arbitrary one, and a glance at same would suggest the thought that the board exceeded its powers, for why should any company be given permission to enter land without the consent of the owner, and to plow up part of that land; also burn off the grass and brush, without compensating the owner for his loss? Possibly the railway company might argue that grass should not be paid for, but many a farmer would be glad to have that hundred yards of grass land half a mile long for grazing purposes during the late fall and early spring.

But, for fear that some objection might be made to this ruling, an amendment to the Railway Act was made in 1909, section 298 having the following subsection added to it:

4. The board may order, upon such terms and conditions as it deems expedient, that fire guards be established and maintained by the company along the route of its railway and upon any lands of His Majesty or of any person, lying along such route, and, subject to the terms and conditions of such order, the company may at all times enter into and upon such lands for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such fireguards thereon, and freeing from dead or dry grass, weeds and other unnecessary inflammable matter, the land between such fireguards and the line of railway.

From this amendment the matter is left almost entirely in the hands of the railway companies, and coupling that with the order of the commission above quoted, the result is that the company can, and does, enter upon a farmer's land, plow up part of his crop, burn between the guard and the track, without asking the

permission of the owner, without offering compensation, although possibly if the owner is good and does not raise too strenuous an objection, the company will nail up the fence again when they get through with their work of destruction. To give them all the credit that is coming to them, it must be admitted that they do forget to repair the fences when they are through, with the result that the owner of the land has to suffer a further loss through stray cattle and horses entering upon his property and doing damage, not to count the time necessary to repair the fence. It seems indeed to be passing strange that when a man purchases land and is to all intents and purposes the owner thereof he is prohibited from deriving any benefit from part of the land simply because a railway company passes through it. How much of a quarter could a man call his own if three railways passed through it? To say the least, such a deal hardly seems equitable.

This phase of the case was presented to the commission and an answer was received stating that the whole question relating to fireguards will be up for



At the "Water Wagon."

discussion at the first sittings of the board in the Western Provinces, which will probably be during the coming summer, and that we will be notified. The board further hopes to have the well-considered views of all concerned presented to them for their guidance in the matter. It may possibly be that many who read this have had trouble along these lines, and as it will be necessary for a complete case to be made out and for actual instances to be cited in order to substantiate that case if the conditions are to be changed, I would take it as a favor if any person interested or having information of value will forward same to me at once, so that it can be used in the preparation of this case.

E. J. FREAM.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

The grumbling of extortionate prices which we farmers have to pay for implements and other necessities and the measly prices we have to take for our grain has at last broken loose into a declaration of war against Special Privilege, which is going to be carried through to victory if there is any way of accomplishing same. The only way is through the united efforts of we farmers. Attention was called to the work of the U. F. A. and it looked good to us in the Cornucopia district, so on February 11, a meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a local union. The result was that we organized and received twenty-eight members, elected a full set of officers and started into business. D. Ferguson, our president, was sent to the Stettler convention on March 14, to

secure all information possible and try and procure someone familiar with the U. F. A. to address us and to explain to us fully the work. He accomplished this to perfection, for he spells failure, s-u-c-c-e-s-s. Here is the result: T. H. Adair, of Stettler, was sent out. That always means something. Endiang Union was organized with twenty-six members. A bumper meeting of Wolf Hill Union was next held, and Cornucopia then came last, but not by any means least. A bumper meeting was held with Mr. Ferguson in the chair and as much of our local business as was possible was laid over till our next meeting. Our president gave us a short report of the Stettler convention, with a full report coming at the next meeting. Mr. Millar, president of Wolf Hill Union, was first called upon to break the ice. This he accomplished without getting his feet wet, but he turned the ice into hot water against Special Privilege. Mr. Adair then took the floor and in an able address fully explained the work that the U. F. A. has accomplished and what they are striving to accomplish in the future. G. Graves, secretary of Wolf Hill Union, then gave a short address full of good information. Mr. Sargent, of Wolf Union, then closed the talkfest in a bright and humorous manner, making a strong appeal to the members of the U. F. A. to bring their better halves to the meetings and explaining how impossible it was to make this work a success without the aid of the ladies. Cornucopia Union now has a membership of forty-two. Words fail to express the appreciation of the members for the addresses delivered at this meeting. You will hear from us in the future again, often. Look out!

D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.

Leo, Alta.

TO SECURE MORE MEMBERS

The last regular meeting of Gleichen Union was well attended. The secretary submitted samples and prices of binder twine together with offers of local dealers to handle same, and it was decided to accept the offer of an outside firm. Government pork packing plant lists were signed by individual members for ninety head of hogs to be furnished each year if erected. A resolution was adopted to ask non-resident holders of land to become members of the union. The secretary received instructions to write to Mr. C. A. Magrath, M.P., asking him to state his views on the reciprocity agreement. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, May 6, at three o'clock.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

ANOTHER STRONG UNION

Donalda Local Union was organized on April 1, with twenty-one members, the officers elected being: A. C. DeWitt, president, and C. B. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, both of Harker postoffice. It is expected that there will be at least sixty-five members at Donalda at an early date, and an active campaign will be undertaken as soon as spring work is over. The members are all very enthusiastic and we look for good results.

E. EULLMAN.
Harker, Alta.

HAIL INSURANCE AND RECIPROCITY

At a meeting of Spring Ridge Union held recently a resolution was adopted endorsing the Strathmore hail insurance resolution. The reciprocity agreement was also endorsed, and we have written to our local member, Mr. J. Herron, asking him to boost for the agreement to the fullest possible extent.

M. C. DUFFIELD, Sec'y.
Spring Ridge, Alta.

CLEAN THE MACHINES

At the last regular meeting of Wheat Sheaf Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the U.F.A. press upon the government the need of amending the Noxious Weeds Act so as to make it compulsory for a

thresherman to thoroughly clean his separator, stook wagons, etc., before moving from one farm to another." A motion to the effect that we ask our representative in the Dominion House to use his vote and influence on behalf of the reciprocity agreement was also carried unanimously.

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.
Wilhelmina, Alta.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

Twenty-one members were present at the last meeting of Teepee Lake Union, when a sick committee was appointed to visit one of our members who is ill. The secretary will secure quotations on barbed wire, and the union will join in with Blackfoot in securing binder twine. Crop prospects are reported excellent in this district. The secretary will write the department of public works and secure further telephone petitions. The local sports committee are arranging for football and baseball practices at an early date. Our membership is still growing, there now being thirty-one upon the roll.

H. KING, Sec'y.
Earlie, Alta.

York Union does not like the pork packing proposition, the members thinking a modified agreement is necessary. We believe the hail insurance question should be left in the hands of the executive to carry out the wishes of the annual convention, with the suggestion that they will ask for nothing which will do violence to our basic principle of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none.

ALBERT J. DEW, Sec'y.
Carstairs, Alta.

Eckville Union is still growing and the last meeting was well attended, several members of Gilby Union being in attendance. The circular dealing with the pork packing question came up for discussion and several signed the agreement guaranteeing to supply a number of hogs. The reciprocity agreement also came in for a lot of debate and a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the agreement. The preliminary arrangements were made for the annual picnic and it is expected that Gilby will join with us in making this a huge success. We hope also to have a visit from one of the executive officers at that time.

A. E. T. ECKFORD, Sec'y.
Eckville, Alta.

Hiawatha Union is steadily forging ahead and the members are taking an active interest in the pork packing proposition. Several signatures have already been secured for the petition. At our last meeting an interesting address was delivered by Mr. Robinson on hog raising. He proved by actual figures that there was more money to be made by feeding grain to hogs than in selling it to the elevators.

GEO. SAMSON, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

Amisk Valley Union thinks that the time has come when Amisk should be given a station agent and its energies will be devoted to that end from now on. We have passed a resolution favoring the reciprocity agreement and have sent same on to Ottawa.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Sec'y.
Amisk, Alta.

The latest union to be organized is known as Sunny Glen and is situated on the borders of the Macleod and Medicine Hat constituencies, in township seventeen. The farmers of the district have been anxious to organize for a long time and a last Mr. Baden, secretary of Berywater

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Union, went over and acted as chairman for the first meeting and gave the members a start in the right direction. He found everyone enthusiastic and willing to do his share in making the new union a success. The first officers elected are: President, A. F. Whitney; vice-president, H. Spanke; secretary-treasurer, George Rowe, all of Reid Hill post office.

Czar local union is meeting regularly in spite of the rush of seeding, and the principal subject which we have had under discussion lately is the organization of a local improvement district in the vicinity of Czar. We think the improvement of roads is an important factor in the progress of our country.

R. A. BECK, Sec'y.
Czar, Alta.

The members of Mountain Hill Union are in entire sympathy with the proposed pork packing plant proposition and wish it every success. We are unable to promise any hogs in this district though, as the market for fresh pork in our immediate vicinity is almost unlimited and up to the present the farmers of this neighborhood have been unable to supply the demand.

A. R. MAIN, Sec'y.
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Vulcan Union is in favor of the hail insurance plan as put forward by Strathmore Union. We have decided to notify each member by postcard a few days before each meeting so as to call attention to same and try to bring all out. Three new members were secured at our last meeting.

O. L. McPHERSON, Sec'y
Vulcan, Alta.

Sweet Valley Union has adopted a resolution to the effect that any member

transferring from one union to another must have a paid-up receipt for all dues and assessments from the first union, otherwise he cannot be admitted as a member to any other union.

JOHN BAIN, Sec'y.
Sweet Valley, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of Claresholm Five Mile Union, besides the regular business a literary program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and readings was given. Part of the program consisted of an original song and a song in Scandinavian. Our object is to get the young people and the ladies interested in our work, and we seem to be succeeding for ever since we held our first annual entertainment and ball in February last, everyone seems to be taking a better hold of the words. We hold these literary meetings every month and more farmers are joining our union every day.

H. G. AHERN, Sec'y.
Claresholm, Alta.

Orton Union is keeping busy and will be represented at the district convention at Madeo by a full quota. We have been studying the gopher question and have arranged for a field day for this district, the result of which will be, we hope, to reduce the number of these pests by a considerable extent. We had hoped to have a visit from Mr. Quinsey, but received word from him that he was unwell. We missed him very much and hope to have the pleasure of a visit from him at our next meeting. We are asking that the subject of a farmers' grist mill should come up for discussion at the convention.

J. T. DERRICOTT, Sec'y.
Orton, Alta.

Wheat Sheaf Union has been discussing the noxious weeds question lately, especially where it refers to threshers, with the result that the following resolution was adopted: "That the members of this union pledge themselves to see that the Noxious Weeds Act, where it refers to the obligations of threshermen, be enforced to the letter. We are also in favor of the Strathmore hail insurance plan."

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.
Wilhelmina, Alta.

The farmers of Calmar have re-organized a local union of the U.F.A., under the name of Calmar, and with the following officers: President, P. E. Dahlquist; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Sandstrom; directors, C. J. Blomquist, J. McCarthy, E. Moberg, M. Person, Gus. Dahlquist, E. Sundberg. We are greatly interested in the subject of co-operative marketing, from both the buying and selling ends, and would like all possible information on this kind of work.

W. E. SANDSTROM, Sec'y.
Calmar, Alta.

Windy Ridge is the name of the latest organized union, and although it is starting out with a small membership, it is expected that in a very short time there will be at least fifty upon the roll as everyone is greatly interested in the work. The first elected officers are: President, Edward Ream; vice-president, H. Marten; treasurer, H. Nordean; secretary, M. E. Babka; directors, L. Noah, C. F. T. Drung. We are interested in the fence post, lumber and wire questions and will be pleased to accept information concerning same.

M. E. BABKA, Sec'y.
Windy Ridge, Alta.

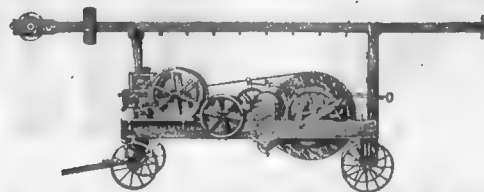
Brunetta Union has decided by a unanimous vote to support the Strathmore plan of compulsory hail insurance, and a resolution to that effect has been forwarded to Edmonton.

A. C. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

Berrywater Union has decided to have a petition prepared and signed, asking the minister of railways to cause the proposed branch of the C.N.R., now being surveyed from Calgary to Lethbridge, to be so located that it will accommodate the territory lying and situate between the C.P.R. branch from Aldersyde to Lethbridge on the west, the Bow River on the east and south of the Blackfoot reservation, a territory averaging more than forty miles wide to the Bow River and sixty miles wide to the main line of the C.P.R.

FRANCIS BADEN, Sec'y.
Hearnleigh, Alta.

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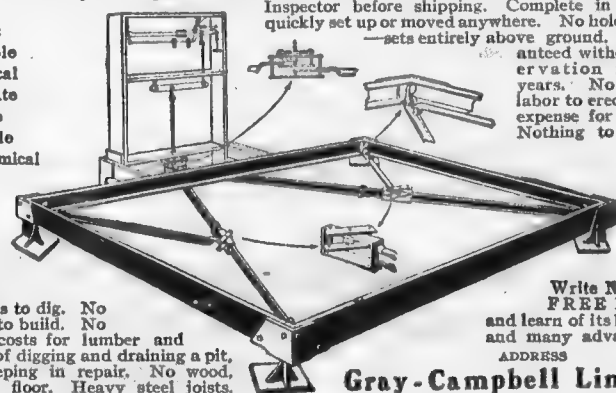
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Good Hope Union now has a membership of thirty-three, and more will be added soon. At our last meeting the compulsory hail insurance question came up for discussion, but, as this country is covered with brush and not very well developed yet, we are not in a position to support such a scheme. A discussion on co-operation followed and the union expressed itself in favor, but the members were of the opinion that owing to the lack of railway facilities and of capital that it would not work in this neighborhood at present. A committee of six was appointed to deal with the fall fair question, and they were given power to co-operate with any member for any sub-committee that may be necessary.

B. A. ROWE, Sec'y.
Nakamun, Alta.

We are forming a local union of the U.F.A. in this district and would like to secure a number and full particulars at once. We will have from twenty-four to thirty members enrolled and will

call our union "New Lindsay." This branch will be about three miles west of Sunnysdale.

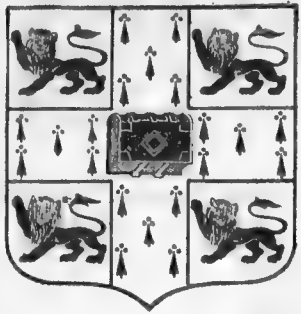
ARTHUR CHILTON, Sec'y.
Lloydminster, Alta.

We enrolled six new members at the last meeting of Moyerton Union and expect to enroll some more at the next meeting. It was rather hard at first to create an interest but the last meeting was so interesting that a larger attendance may be expected in the future.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.
Moyerton, Alta.

At the regular meeting of Gadsby Union, held recently, the resolution from Strathmore on the compulsory hail insurance question was discussed and it was agreed by a unanimous vote to give the proposal our support, as we believe the said proposal to be the only solution of the hail problem.

G. M. DRINNAN, Sec'y.
Gadsby, Alta.



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Mathematicians, Physicians and Chemists	93
Geologists, Astronomers, and Meteorologists	65
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DOES BLOOD TELL?

Does blood tell? The expected answer will be none but the affirmative. It is a common remark—if the blood is all right the man is all right. People, particularly certain classes who consider themselves above the "rank and file," are thoroughly imbued with the spirit that unless a man has "blue blood" in his veins he cannot aspire to higher social standing; in other words, if he is not a thoroughbred he cannot hope to meet all men on equal ground—he is inferior.

What is "blue blood?"

In a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post, Dr. Woods Hutchinson discusses this subject from a clearly logical standpoint.

"Aristocracies and royalties," he says, "are literally such stuff as dreams are made of. It seems natural for the mass of humanity to reverence and worship a man who, by his kingly qualities, is fitted to lead them. In the first place, this leader was self-made. But instead of choosing his successor from the mass, and in spite of the fact that, as a rule, great men breed men of lesser greatness, they chose the one who bore his name and his likeness. It did not matter if he fell below his father's standard of kingly qualities. What he lacked was supplied by the imagination of his supporters. Thus the common people were led to believe in the direct transmission of greatness, and this belief was taken advantage of and fostered by the ruling classes.

"To this day, even in democratic America, the delusion grips us. If we have not much to boast of personally, we can derive great satisfaction from dwelling upon the glories and excellencies of our ancestors. If we have achieved renown on our own account, we are quite sure that we must have had sturdy and distinguished forebears to account for our being such fine fellows.

Acquire Pedigrees

"Those who have acquired wealth promptly proceed to equip themselves with a pedigree. On the other hand, those of us who have been less fortunate in securing riches and renown find consolation in the thought that our lineage lifts us above mere worldly wealth.

"In fact, whatever our station or success, we are firmly convinced first, that there is such a thing as aristocracy, and second, that we are it. In one sense this belief is true. We are all well born and one man can boast as illustrious a pedigree as another. It is easy enough to have some notable names in our pedigree when we consider that our ancestry increases by leaps and bounds as we go backward."

As to the so-called aristocracies whose boast is their direct line of ancestors dating back to some notable, Dr. Hutchinson quotes the instance of the gentleman who claimed in all seriousness that his family was descended from Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen; and of another who traced his lineage from Father Mathew, the famous Irish priest, who, by the nature of his vows and callings, of course never married.

"Broadly considered, there is no such thing as 'pure' family, or a superior strain of human blood, or a

hereditarily superior class in human society, any more than there is such a thing as a pure race. The so-called great families of history have been great only by dint of incessant bolstering up by great wealth, with the superior food and surroundings that this brings; by marrying into other great families and attracting to themselves all the wealth, political power and other desirable prizes of the community—and by being constantly invigorated by fresh injections of peasant, or 'common' blood. The 'great families' very seldom improve after the first generation—and usually deteriorate. An aristocracy, as the cynic remarked, is like a potato-plant—the best part of it is underground. It takes only one generation to make a great man—a 'thoroughbred'—though it may take three to make that pompous, thick-witted parasite called a 'gentleman.'

Founded on Wealth

"Like all aristocracies, the English nobility is founded solely and exclusively upon wealth, and consists of a handful of really great men, and these come directly from the common people. The possession of wealth is one thing absolutely necessary for admission to the English peerage, and thus it shows the utter impossibility of keeping even the appearance of aristocracy without the assistance of wealth. Any aristocracy or 'best family' now in existence could be reproduced within two generations from 'common stock' simply by feeding and feathers and training in etiquette.

"And this is also true of royalty. The King of Sweden, for instance, is the grandson of a mere soldier of fortune, a private in the marines. The King of Spain is himself anything but a hidalgo—which, literally translated, is 'son of somebody'—there being no less than six claimants to the honor of being his grandfather, all with good standing in court.

"The King of Italy is the grandson of a small Sardinian landowner. The Emperor of Germany is the great-great-grandson of an obscure and unscrupulous soldier of fortune; and of the smaller kings of Europe the most popular and warmly beloved by his subjects was at one time in an insane asylum—and what would not some of the other nations give if they could put theirs there!"

Dr. Hutchinson goes on to say that any aristocracy or "best blood" of course consists of one man of conspicuous ability with his commonplace wife and mediocre children and grandchildren and, unless the founder be unusually prepotent, his blood and qualities are apt to be completely drowned in the welter of common strains—and certainly tend to get weaker with each successive generation. The writer, of course, points out that it will be objected that these conclusions are at

variance with and, indeed contrary to the experience of breeders of other species of animals such as horses, cattle, dogs, but the two cases, he says, are far from parallel.

"In the first place," he says, "all our races of superior speed or beauty, or egg-coining, milk-making or a fattening power, as the case may be, have originated from a small group of exceptional individuals who were themselves sports or mutants occurring upon the law of average and picked from hundreds of thousands of ordinary or savage individuals.

In-Breeding

"In the second place, in order to establish and fix these breeds or strains, it has usually been found necessary to breed them in and in, as the saying is; mating individuals who were the closest blood relations. This, of course, for obvious reasons, has never been carried out in human superior strains, save in a few rare instances.

"In the third place, these superior breeds and strains have been industriously and insistently supported and reinforced by the best chance—occurring individuals of each generation of common stock.

"Fourthly, though the off-spring or pedigreed stock is likely to be of a higher general level and to contain a larger number of individuals showing superior qualities than the off-spring of the common or 'scrub' stock, yet the actual percentage of high grade individuals is comparatively small, with an immense number of culls and wastrels.

"Finally, the problem before the breeder of thoroughbred stock is a totally different one from that before the human race-builder. A cattle breeder can, for economic reasons, afford to own and deal with only a few dozen or score—or, at the outside, a few hundred—individuals; and consequently he must make these few individuals all of as high quality as possible in order to get as high a probability of high grade or exceptional offspring as possible. If he could deal with and handle, say, ten thousand grades and scrubs he could pick out, each year from that number, more high class and

thoroughbred individuals than he could out of his two or three dozen pure blood animals; but the experiment is too costly and progress too slow.

"In the case of human race-breeding we have obviously a totally different state of affairs. We have, as the Indian explained to some one who complained of lack of time, 'all the time there is'—that is to say, all the thousands or millions of individuals in the nation are at our disposal to select from. Those low grade or inferior individuals whom we do not need for purposes of leadership and artistic, inventive or literary production, will support themselves at their own expense. We can make our selection from tens of thousands and from millions; and we have no need whatever to favor specially the reproduction of a small group of superior individuals in order to develop an adequate number of great men.

"As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of all our leaders and great men have come and still come from the great eighty per cent. of the community and not from the ten or fifteen per cent. of middle class or from the five per cent. of superior or aristocratic families.

Distribute Wealth

"The broadest and most statesman-like course on the part of the biological engineer—the race builder—is to so diffuse and distribute the wealth and resources of the race as to give to the largest possible number that measure of comfort, of nutrition and of favorable surroundings that will enable such geniuses and such individuals of ability as are born to grow up healthy and vigorous, and to develop to the highest possible degree such exceptional powers as they are born with.

"Such distribution, then, of our resources as will raise the general average of comfort and well being to that point where every child born shall have a full and fair opportunity to develop all the power and possibilities that may be hidden in him, will produce the largest numbers of leaders, of geniuses and of men who will honor and bless their generation."



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ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

The announcement of the publication of a new and the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica marks an event in the world of letters worth more than a passing notice. It is twenty-eight years since there has been an entirely new edition of the Encyclopaedia. The so-called tenth edition, published by The Times some nine years ago, consisted in reality of a supplement to the ninth edition, which was begun in 1875 and completed in 1889. The first edition dates back to 1768, and consisted of only three volumes, but so important was the service rendered by this and succeeding editions, and so well was the work done, that it is doubtful if there is any other publication in the world which enjoys so high a reputation. In this connection it is interesting to note that of the more notable encyclopaedias published in various countries since the first issue of the Britannica some never attained to a second edition, and only one can claim a continued existence of more than fifty years.

The eleventh edition is a completely new work founded upon a fresh survey of the world in every department of knowledge. Edward Gibbon, author of what Time has declared to be the greatest historical work the world has seen, in his autobiography, naively observed: "My name may hereafter be placed amongst the thousand articles of a Biograph Britannica." Gibbon, with

his estimate of a thousand articles, would be astounded at the proportion of the present work. Instead of a thousand articles, there are forty thousand, occupying 27,000 pages of text and requiring the use of 40,000,000 words. This production represents the labors of 1,500 specialists and cost \$1,150,000 before a single volume was printed. It has occupied for eight years a permanent editorial staff of sixty-four members. Illustrations include 450 full-page plates, 417 maps, and 7,000 illustrations in the text. The index volume contains 500,000 references.

Another new, almost revolutionary feature of the present edition is furnished by the use, optional with subscribers, of having the edition printed on India paper. In this way the bulk and weight of the volumes are reduced to one-third of their previous size. In previous editions the size of the volume has been recognized as a serious drawback—quarto volumes weighing close upon seven pounds and measuring 2½ inches thick. On India paper each volume of the new edition, although it contains twenty-five per cent. more matter, measures less than one inch in thickness and weighs not quite three pounds. Formerly two hands were needed to lift a volume of the Encyclopaedia from the shelves; in the new edition a volume may easily be held in one hand and read with all the comfort of an ordinary sized book.

In connection with the introduction of Indian paper it is related that in 1841 a graduate of Oxford, returning from the Far East, presented to the Clarendon Press a small quantity of paper of unusual thinness, capacity and toughness. That paper was used for the printing of twenty-four copies of the smallest Bible then known. Subsequent attempts to trace the source of the paper were fruitless, but in 1874 experiments led to the invention of India paper as now known.

The high standing of the contributors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica need not be dilated upon. They represent the foremost men in every department of learning. Canadians will be interested to note that among the authorities who deal with Canada and its history are Dr. Parkin, Prof. A. P. Coleman, Prof. W. L. Grant, Mr. E. H. Godfrey, Prof. G. M. Wrong and Prof. C. W. Colby.

Previous editions with the number of volumes and the mean dates of publication are as follows:

First edition, three volumes, 1770.
Second edition, 10 volumes, 1781.
Third edition, 18 volumes, 1793.
Supplement, 2 volumes.
Fourth edition, 20 volumes, 1805.
Fifth edition, 20 volumes, 1816.
Supplement, 6 volumes.
Sixth edition, 20 volumes, 1824.
Seventh edition, 21 volumes, 1836.
Eighth edition, 22 volumes, 1857.
Ninth edition, 25 volumes, 1882.
Supplement, 11 volumes.
Eleventh edition, 29 volumes, December, 1910.

THE TARIFF WALL

(S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald)

"What is that fellow grumbling for?" said Giles, with his spade

"Free spuds and wheat, free spuds and wheat," the poor consumer said.

"What makes you look so glad, so glad?" said Giles, with his spade

"Canadian reciprocity," the poor consumer said.

"For they'll cease to charge us twice as much as what we ought to pay

"For our butter and potatoes if we let Taft have his way;

"They'll reduce the cost of living, but they'll not cut down our pay,

"When the tariff wall is levelled in the mornin'."

"Why should you feel so good, so good?" said Giles, with his spade.

"I do not keep a cow or sheep," the poor consumer said.

"What's wrong with that chap over there?" said Giles, with his spade.

"He has a special interest," the poor consumer said;

"He owns a sheep or two sometimes, or maybe keeps a cow,

"And thinks that reciprocity would ruin him somehow,

"But he'll probably keep making just as much as he makes now,

"When the tariff wall is levelled in the mornin'."

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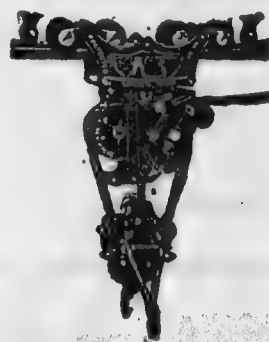
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 running water; wood convenient; soil, black sandy
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 vation. House, two stables and two gran-
 aries. All fenced, \$14.00 per acre; \$1,000
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 good clay land 3 miles from town. Reason-
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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM
 Mortgage Security at cash price. Give
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 Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.
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 43-3



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ANY person who is the sole head of a
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 may homestead a quarter section of avail-
 able Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatche-
 wan or Alberta. The applicant must appear
 in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or
 Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by
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 tain conditions, by father, mother, son,
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 steader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and
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 A homesteader may live within nine miles of
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 acres solely owned and occupied by him or
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In certain districts a homesteader in good
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 years from date of homestead entry (includ-
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 emption may enter for a purchased home-
 stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per
 acre. Duties—Must reside six months in
 each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and
 erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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 Pine, American White Elm, Maples and
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 tity of Early Sunrise Potatoes of three
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 very best quality. Pure Banner and 60
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 write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto,
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 more interested in business education. Use-
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 Price nine dollars each f.o.b. here.—L. J.
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 Man. 38-6

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 Langill, Giroux, Man. 38-6

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FOR SALE—20 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY
 Steam Engine, also Sawyer-Massey Sep-
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 Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

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 Man. 40-4

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 Flax. Address E. G. Eggleston, Estevan,
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 Seed Peas.—R. P. Connell, Neepawa, Man.
 41-3

WANTED—800 LBS. WESTERN RYE
 grass seed. Will take 100 lb. lots.
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160 BUSHEL GOOD SEED BARLEY FOR
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 43-2

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 —Apply J. A. Cox, Indianford, Man. 43-1

SIX CARLOADS OF BANNER OATS FOR
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S.C.W. LEGHORNS—PRIZE-WINNERS, 12
 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911,
 winning 16 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4
 specials and special for best pen in the
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 \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a
 prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pul-
 lets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality
 eggs, \$1.00 per 15. I have won more
 prizes in the past three years than any
 S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or
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 for May and June: Exhibition Barred
 Plymouth Rocks now running over 70 per
 cent. fertile, \$1.50 for 15. Single Comb
 White Leghorns, heavy layers, now run-
 ning over 80 per cent. fertile, \$1.25 for
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 Barred Rocks \$8.00 per 100; Leghorns
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 at sacrifice prices to make room for young
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 will be ready mated and there will be
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 this season. 43-1

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRY OUR
 strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes
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 including Nor' West Farmer Cup. Eggs from
 No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon,
 \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st
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 Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15.—John Mit-
 chell, Churchbridge, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—
 B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading
 B.P. Rock pens, 1st Cock, 8th Ckl. at Man.
 Prov., 1911. Heading S.C.W. Leghorn pens,
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 Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

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 Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500
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 Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50;
 birds have free range. —Cecil Powne,
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 colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD
 large birds, good color and excellent win-
 ter layers; \$1.50 for 15.—Silas Dunfield,
 Box 14, Swan Lake, Man. 41-3

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 Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth
 Rocks, \$1.50 per setting. 15 years a
 breeder.

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 Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15.—Samuel Meek,
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15.
 Vivian Pellett, Cardfields, Semans, Sask.
 G.T.P. 39-6

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 Reds Eggs, \$2.25 per 15.—John Peterson,
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 Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N.
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 Motorcycle Exchange, Plumas, Manitoba.
 43-6

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 write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

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A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bull for sale. —Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

WANTS PASTURE

K.C., Sask.—In 1908 I made an agreement verbally with a party to let him have the use of my pasture for that summer and the next, he to give me a calf for use of it. I now tell him I want my pasture and he claims that the deal was made in the spring of 1909 for three years and that I filed upon the homestead in that year (1908). I am certain of my facts. What can I do in the matter?

Ans.—Question of fact as to what agreement was, which will have to be left to court in case you want to reject him.

ORDERED TREES

J.C.S., Sask.—I ordered some trees last fall of a nursery company in Montreal, and told them to cancel order a few days after by letter. Had signed their printed contract. Now they have delivered trees and want to make me pay for same. Will I have to pay or not?

Ans.—You will have to pay.

PURCHASE LAND FOR ROAD

X.Y.Z., Zelma—A as councillor and B as reeve buy from C a piece of land for road to avoid a slough and a hill. The piece consists of four acres lying in a half circle. C gives A and B some kind of a transfer, but they did not register same. C did not have patent to homestead at the time. When C gets patent he sells homestead to D and gives him transfer for 160 acres. D registers same and there was nothing in land titles office to show that A and B have ever bought the four acres for road. There is a great deal of work on road and it has been open about eight months. Could A and B stake out this road and describe it, or should they have gotten the services of an engineer? Is the transfer legal that C gave to A and B? Can D fence the road? Will the municipality lose the road and the work done

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendinning Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap. —J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write. 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGIS-tered Berkshires write E. Hande, President, Agricultural Society, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man. 41-6

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED JERSEY BULL, 4 years old, solid, fawn color, quiet and good stock-getter.—Geo. S. Fraser, Hamilton, 41-8

REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSDALE FARM BERSHIRE—YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

on the road? If so, who is to blame and can they be made to pay for their blunder?
Ans.—D would have title to land unless he was aware at time of his purchase of sale to municipality or that municipality was in possession.

TIME TO PACE

W.C.B., Sask.—Which is the best time to pack the soil, immediately after sowing or after the grain is up two or three inches?

Ans.—The best time to use the packer is immediately after the land is plowed before the soil has a chance to clod or dry out.

CURE FOR MITES

W.W., Bander.—Could you please give me a remedy for mites?

Ans.—Free use of kerosene oil or kerosene emulsion about the nests and perches will usually suffice.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

COLT WITH SWELLED HOCK

R.E.J., Rapid City.—Two-year-old colt got badly cut with barbed wire on the inside of the hock. The cut has healed nicely, but the hock is badly swollen and hard. The colt is able to put a little weight on the toe. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—Apply the following once daily, for three days, rubbing well in:
Iodine crystals, 1 ounce.
Potassium iodide, 1/2 ounce.
Lard, 7 ounces.
Mix well.

HORSE WITH ITCH

P.W.D., Sask.—Horses have had itch in their feet for some time, but now their whole body seems affected, particularly their manes and tails. There does not seem to be a rash of any kind. Kindly give treatment.

Ans.—Give to each horse on an empty stomach an eight dram dose of aloes. After the purgative has operated, give the following powders: Potassium nitrate, two ounces; divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning. Apply the following lotion to parts affected after washing with tepid water and castile soap: Bichloride of mercury, one in one thousand solution, to which add two ounces of alcohol.

I would advise feeding nothing but warm bran mash for twelve hours before giving

the aloes, and very little hay till purgative has acted freely. Feed soft feed twice a week at night to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

GAS UNDER HIDE

W.F., Man.—An ox ten years old has become bloated up and has gone off his feed. Tapped his paunch and gas has gone between flesh and hide. He has started to feed again but swelling has not gone down. What remedy would you advise?

Ans.—Give a good strong purgative of epsom salts, one pound; common salt, one-half pound; ginger, half an ounce; dissolve in two quarts of warm water. Also give the following powders in feed three times daily: Potassium iodide, three ounces; divide into twelve powders.

COST OF LIVING IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

A report on the "Cost of Living in American Towns" was issued on Tuesday by the Board of Trade. It is the fifth of a series which has already embraced the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium; and, like the previous ones, it is the result of a special inquiry carried out in a number of selected towns. The subjects covered are the same—namely, wages, hours of work, housing and rents, food prices and family expenditure.

The trades selected for comparative investigation in regard to wages are building, engineering and printing, as in the previous reports on other countries.

The conclusions of most general interest are those which embody comparisons between American and British conditions. They are fully treated in a section of the report, and are summarized in Mr. Askwith's note as follows:

Summarizing now the results of the international comparison, it appears that the ratio of the weekly wages for certain occupations in the United States and England and Wales respectively at the dates of the two inquiries is 243:100 in the building trades, 213:100 in the engineering trades, 246:100 in the printing trades, and 232:100 in all these trades together. Allowing for a slight advance in wages in England and Wales between the dates of the two inquiries the combined ratio would be 230:100.

The weekly hours of labor were found to be 11 per cent. shorter in the building trades in the United States than in England and Wales; 7 per cent. shorter in the printing trades, but 6 per cent. longer in the engineering trades, the ratio shown by all the occupations in these three trade groups together being 96:100.

As regards rents, the American workman pays on the whole a little more than twice as much as the English workman for the same amount of house accommodation, the actual ratio being 207:100; the minimum of the predominant range of rents for the United States towns as a whole exceeding by from 50 to 77 per cent. the maximum of the range for towns in England and Wales for dwellings containing the same number of rooms.

The retail prices of food, obtained by weighting the ascertained predominant prices according to the consumption shown by the British budgets; show, when allowance is made for the increase which took place in this country between October, 1905, and February, 1909, a ratio of 138:100 for the United States and England and Wales respectively.

Putting these details together and assuming that an English workman with an average family maintained under American conditions the standard of expenditure on food to which he had been accustomed, Mr. Askwith concludes that his wages would be higher in the United States by about 180 per cent., with slightly shorter hours, while on the other hand his expenditure on food and rent would be higher by about 52 per cent. The general report, after re-stating these calculations, adds at the conclusion of the section dealing with this part of the subject:

Thus, according to this ratio, the money earnings of the workman in the United States are rather more than 2 1/4 times as great as in England and Wales; and, since there is no proof that employment is more intermittent in the United States than in this country, a much greater margin is available, even when allowance has been made for the increased expenditures on food and rent.—London Times.



PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread" 35

Pleases people hard to satisfy

Ship your Grain to us. We pay Highest Cash Prices and give your consignments immediate care. Write to us.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. Winnipeg

CERTAINLY WAS GENEROUS

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the president of the Rainy Day club, defended in a recent interview in New York the chivalry of the American man.

"Let detractors say what they will, the American man is as chivalrous as he ever was," said Mrs. Palmer. "Why, then, do some people make him out to be a regular Shanahan?"

She smiled. "Shanahan," she said, "is groom to a friend of mine. He got married last year, and after his marriage my friend noticed that his disposition had changed."

"What's the matter, Shanahan?" his master asked one day. "Since your marriage you've turned over."

"Well, my wife is always pestering me for money," Shanahan answered. "If it ain't a half it's a quarter or a dime or a nickel."

"What on earth does she do with it all?" his master asked.

"I dunno, sir," said Shanahan. "I ain't never give her nothin' yet."

DO YOU BLAME HIM?

"So you want a divorce, do you?" said the lawyer, peering over his glasses at the worried little man in front of him.

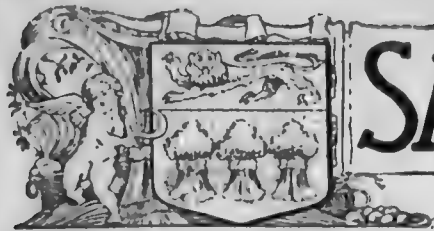
"Yes, sir. I've stood just about all I can. My wife's turned suffragette and she is never at home."

"It is a pretty serious thing to break up a family, you know. Don't you think you had better try to make the best of it for a while? Perhaps it is only a passing fad."

"That's what I have been doing, but there are some things a man can't stand. I don't mind the cooking and I haven't kicked on washing the dishes, but I do draw the line at running pink ribbons in my nightshirt to try to fool the children."

SOME JOB

A rabid supporter of John Deitz, the would-be Wisconsin martyr, was holding forth in a saloon recently. His eloquence increased with his potations, and he became particularly abusive toward the blindfolded lady with the scales. "There ain't no such thing as justice for a poor man," was his socialistic wail. "A member of the working class seeking for justice is like a blind man looking into a dark room for a black cat that ain't there."



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
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President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

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CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR NEWS

Organization of this company is proceeding steadily and surely. The foundation of a great permanent, commercial and educational institution is being laid, and laid well upon the firm rock of the greatest industry in the province of Saskatchewan, namely, agriculture. Doubters are becoming converts to the idea, now that it is taking practical shape, and are getting into line to help to secure the greatest benefits from co-operation. The fact of being able to secure the same advantages which corporations enjoy, and being prevented from allowing the evils which exist in modern corporations, is surely a step in the right direction. Thousands of our men on the land think so at any rate, as is evidenced by the number of requests for elevators. True, the ownership of the elevator building means little in itself, but the fact of being one of many who are equally interested in the solution of any and all of our problems is the great feature of the co-operative movement; not alone the storage and handling of our grain, but the most economical distribution of our supplies is the element which enlists the sympathy and financial support of the Grain Growers. The farming community in Saskatchewan have tasted the fruits of united effort in many ways through the Grain Growers' Association, but nothing this institution has ever advocated or accomplished is fraught with the possibilities which exist for this infant company, the most promising concern of its kind in the West.

CHAS. A. DUNNING.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

BOTTOM OF THE TROUBLE

A large farmer called at our office recently; we had given him a copy of the evidence taken before the senate committee on the new Grain Act. This man was not in favor of our elevator plan. He declared the solution was in the loading platform. Why, said he, just look here, and he pointed to the statements of Walter Douglass of Minneapolis to the Senate committee, and his showing how the big elevator companies are linked together. Then at the statement of Frank B. Wells, telling of his agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway. "Look at what this manager of the Peavey company says," he shouted, as he warmed up. "Then this Frank Heffelfinger; see how he admits being mixed up with so many elevator companies, both interior and terminal, as well as the railways. Notice the bargain with the G.T.P. railway. Don't you see through this thing?"

"Why, man," he said, "you do not need to wonder why your car is shunted away from the loading platform, and why the platforms are placed in the most awkward out of the way places. Any fool could see without eyes why the railways make it as inconvenient as possible for farmers to load at platforms. Why, here they admit having entered into an agreement with railways to build the terminals and rent them to these capitalists, they (the capitalists) on their part agreeing to build line elevators along the railways. It is really an extension of the old monopoly agreement to all the elevators."

"Why, only just recently," said our friend, as he struck the deck with his clenched fist, "my men were loading a car at a platform. They had it partly filled when a freight came along and pushed it, leaving it about a quarter of a mile away, with several other cars between it and the platform. It took us half a day pulling those cars about with horses to get the one in question anywhere near the platform again. We had to load it with a pail and a rope, out of a ditch from our wagon to the car. The platforms never were loading platforms. At best they are only unloading platforms."

"Why didn't you put it through the elevator?" I asked.

"Not on your life," said the man.

"That is what the railways are trying to compel us to do."

"Which railway are you on?" I asked.

"The C.P.R.," he said, "and just as soon as the C.N.R. gets near me, you bet I will do my best to get even."

"Are they not all alike? Why do not farmers build their own line of elevators?" I asked.

"Yes," he continued, "once they get our grain in an elevator they know they have got the haulage of it, and they know they can do as they like with you. No sir," he said, "get more railways, keep your grain under your own control till you get your car, and stop where you get a car first to suit you."

"Well," I said, "it is a big question."

"Yes," he said, as he slammed the door, "you have let the scamps get control of the whole thing, and you have a contract to get rid of them."

"Who do you mean?" I said.

"Why, those elevator d—ls," he cried.

I shouted out after him: "If you fellows will organize at every shipping point and refuse to put your grain

grain, or a co-operative company to purchase material entering into production of their commodity. Let them get up a journal to advocate their own cause. Let them try to get their own representatives into the legislature. They are then immediately set upon by the whole bunch from Victoria to Halifax. A great deal is being said about single tax and land tax. Agriculturists ought to be able to see that all others seem bound to see to it that whatever else happens we shall have single tax and land tax. Farmers must pay the taxes in any event. What of it? We should let nothing divide us, whatever little differences of opinion we may have on methods of present procedure. One thing is certain, and more certain on account of the unity of our opposing forces: We must keep in organizing and educating if we would ultimately bring about the emancipation of our class. Shall organized capitalists control the government of this country? If any class is to rule, are not producers of food, the men on the land, entitled to take a prominent part in the game? Does this not necessitate having a permanent farmers' organization? Shall we not repudiate this manufactured,

KENSMITH HAS LOYAL SPIRIT

In reply to your resolution passed by your executive regarding the coronation of King George V., we, as the Kensmith Grain Growers' Association, would say that we are favorably disposed toward same. I herewith enclose cheque for \$2.55, being payment at fifteen cents per member. The following is a list of our members giving their nationalities: W. Clelland, American; J. T. Wilson, American; M. A. Cox, Canadian; O. Kegler, American; A. Lindgreen, American; Ole A. Oleson, Norwegian; Joe Lindgreen, American; H. Lindgreen, American; P. E. Linberg, Norwegian; P. Lindgreen, American; F. Darcey, American; W. Wright, Canadian; P. W. Kegler, American; E. H. Bluh, American; A. E. Lewis, English; L. O. Fitch, American; H. Murphy, American. You will observe

OLE A. OLESON, Sec'y.

You will observe there are 12 Americans, 2 Canadians, 1 Englishman and 2 Norwegians on this list. But you should see the one from Owenstown.

into their elevators, you could clean the whole thing up. Don't you see it is all a question of organization? It sure is a big job. You ought to be a life member."

"I'll see you again," he answered, and tore off to see about a car of flax which had been standing on the side track several days since it was loaded, swearing there ought to be reciprocal demurrage.

Well, well, I thought, whenever will farmers get after this thing as if they meant business? If we had only fifty thousand life members what is there we could not do?

FRED. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

AN ORGANIZED ATTEMPT TO DIS-ORGANIZE

Every class interest in the country seems to have realized the benefits accruing from organized effort on its own behalf, and, while more or less rivalry exists between each of them, all are a unit in opposing and discrediting any attempt to organize farmers or agriculturists as a class. Railways, banks, political parties, and almost without exception every other business interest or organization, deprecate any movement aiming to consolidate agriculturists into a working unit. Let that movement be either political or economic, one or more of the classes or parties is bound to see in it something detrimental to their particular well-being, and immediately raise a hue and cry, when the rest all chime in like a pack of hounds in full cry after a fox. Let Grain Growers but wish to form a company to sell grain, beef, pork, or any other product which they have worked years to produce; let producers of grain but wish to form a company to erect elevators to handle their own

organized attempt to disorganize farmers?

FRED. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Undenoted we give the amount of membership fees received at this office during the month of April from our local associations. We particularly desire that secretaries examine this list carefully, and if there is any error, notify us immediately so that any mistake may be rectified.

Antler, \$1; Augustine, \$10; Ada, \$12; Astwood, \$3.50; Asquith, \$18; Belbec, \$2; Blue Hills, \$3; Bradwell, \$8; Brownlee, \$12.50; Beaverdale, \$1.50; Bangor, \$4; Bank-end-Ladstock, \$17; Big Arm, \$5; Cooper Creek, \$13.50; Clapton, \$7; Carnduff, \$8.50; Coblenz, \$6; Crown Hill, \$14; Dubuc, \$2.50; Dilke, \$11; Dowd Hill, \$11; Elmore, \$11; Excelsior, \$4.50; Foxleigh, \$2; Forest Hall, \$5.50; Fortune, \$4.50; Fairfield, \$8; Graham Hill, \$2; Glenavon, \$22; Goodwater, \$16.50; Guernsey, \$1; Goodlands, \$12; Hillsley, \$5; Hillsley, \$1; Ituna, \$20.50; Invermay, \$8; Kamanatha, \$3; Kempton, \$10; Kelso, \$2.50; Lockwood, \$21; Luseland, \$7; Laird, \$3; Lanigan, \$17; Lion's Head, \$10; Millstone, \$2; Meadow Bank, \$7.50; Mountain Dew, \$15.50; Meadow Bank, \$2; Mozart, \$3; Mount Hope, \$13.50; Newland, \$6.50; Newwin, \$9; Nut Mountain, \$3.50; Normanton, \$10; Narrow Lake, \$17.50; Netherhill, \$3.50; Orcadia, \$2.50; Poplar Park, \$2; Phippen, \$11.25; Phone Hill, \$7.50; Poplar Park, \$2; Paseweg, \$3; Pangman, \$11.50; Park, \$10.50; Plymouth, \$6.50; Perley, \$6.50; Re-ford, \$7; Ruddell, \$5; Rex, \$4; Roworth, \$16; Quinton, \$14; Rosetown, \$3.50; Roxilee, \$3; Ryerson, \$4.50; Sunny Hill, \$5; Sequin, \$13; Southminster, \$8.50; Sylvania, \$2; St. Gregor, \$7.50; St. Benedict, \$8.50; Spring-side, \$5.50; Skipton, \$11; Saltcoats, \$45; St. Meinrad, \$5; Sunset, \$7.75; Tugaskie, \$1; Tisdale, \$13.50; Tupper, \$10; Vancsoy, \$2; Victoria Plains, \$6; Wild Rose, \$8.50; Wilcox, \$6; Waldron, \$50; Wessels, \$1; Wol-verine, \$17; Walter, \$4; Weir Hill, \$16; Waldeck, \$12; Waldheim, \$8; Zelma, \$1.50. Moose Jaw, Sask.

OUR FEDERAL DIVISIONS

It would be a splendid move if every one of our local associations would get a suitable letter head, on which would be stated the exact location of

their association, federal and provincial constituency, date of regular meetings and names of officers, also suitable motto. In the province of Saskatchewan there are at present ten federal constituencies. Herewith we give the number of associations in good standing in each on our books at present. In the next issue we will give the number in the provincial electoral districts. Battleford, 73; Prince Albert, 33; Moose Jaw, 44; Regina, 38; Assiniboia, 49; Qu'Appelle, 35; Saltcoats, 22; McKenzie, 23; Humboldt, 56; Saskatoon, 49.

It will be seen that Battleford is an easy winner in numbers, with Humboldt running neck and neck. Moose Jaw and Regina are putting up a spectacular contest, with Regina, as usual, just a little behind, while Qu'Appelle is trying to show them both a thing or two. Saltcoats, McKenzie and Prince Albert are going in for more complete organization. Study the clauses in the new constitutions we sent you regarding these divisions.

F.W.G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Information Wanted—Mr. R. Sampard, Watson, Sask., wishes to form a branch of our association at his point. The necessary particulars have been supplied, and we hope he will be successful in his endeavors.

En Passant—We have now 450 associations working in conjunction with the central. What a vast assemblage of organized units, each engaged in the work of a great Empire. Organize, organize, but always remember the key to the position, namely, permanency. Life membership firmly established, then our good ship, the Association, will sail on to victory.

Flat Justitia, Ruat Coelum—Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall. This is the inscription, or motto, to be placed on the basket to be presented to the Empire's King on his coronation. One would have to go a long way to get a better inspiration. What think you?

Coblenz is after more constitutions. Good.

Ada, recently formed, wishes us to send more literature. This looks like business. At any rate it shows that they are very much alive.

Sunset wants more membership cards. On the 13th of June they are to have a big meeting and wish the central to furnish a speaker. Alright.

Wadena.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting held on the 6th inst: "Resolved that this association declares itself unequivocally in favor of reciprocity with the United States and free entry of farm implements, and that this association respectfully urges our member, Dr. Neely, to use his best efforts in the Dominion House to bring about the ratification of the proposed pact now pending at Ottawa."

Glenrose Branch is in favor of the reciprocity pact and getting new members.

Dundurn is pleased with Mr. Dunning's visit and has organized a people's elevator.

Salvador members are not all British born, but are going in to make a unified farmers' movement and up-to-date Cana-

Continued on Page 20

Farm Miscellany

MAKING GOOD USE OF SKIM MILK

As regards the feeding of skim milk in order to secure the best results from its use, experiments along this line have been conducted at the various experiment stations. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa considerable work has been done in this connection. In commenting on this work, Mr. J. H. Grisdale says:

"Skim milk is often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim milk standing in the troughs all day. This is not only extravagance, but wilful waste. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically."

"A series of experiments was conducted at the Experimental Farm some years ago to determine the amount of skim milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as 30 pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else; and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed 30 pounds a day of the skim milk—all they could consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the milk was worth about eight cents a 100 pounds. Another lot received 25 pounds a day, and we found that the skim milk was worth 10 cents a 100 pounds. Other lots got about 20 pounds of skim milk a day. Where we fed 20 pounds a day the skim milk was worth about 12 cents a 100 pounds. When we fed 15 to 18 pounds, was worth 15 cents. When we fed from 10 to 12 pounds, we got a little over 20 cents. When we fed eight pounds, we got 25 cents. When we fed from four to six pounds, it was worth over 30 cents a 100 pounds. Where we fed from three to five pounds, it was worth a little over 40 cents. Now, you see, the wonderful increase in value that the skim milk underwent when fed in small quantities."

"Skim milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as an aid to digestion, or helps to digest other feeds, and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone, it cost us \$4.50 for 100 pounds of bacon; where we fed skim milk with it at the rate of from three to five pounds a day, valued at 50 cents a 100 pounds, it cost us only \$3.50; and where fed in addition a small amount of roots, it made the cost even less. The farmer who feeds his pigs all the skim milk they can possibly drink is extravagant and wasteful."

CHICKEN POINTERS

Do not forget that young chickens require plenty of fine grit. Plenty of green food, a good supply of water and feeding often on good nourishing food. Never give musty or damaged grain to chickens, it kills thousands.

A dry hen house is an essential in the poultry business. A damp house produces disease.

Chickens should always have a dry boarded floor to sleep on when with the hen.

The more exercise young chickens get the better. You will never do much with chickens kept in a cramped run.

There is a system of rearing chickens in limited quarters, but it is not in the same street with naturally reared chickens.

Mother Nature is a just dame. We cannot break her laws with impunity, and you can take it from me that for health, vitality and stamina, the chicken reared amidst natural surroundings with a good old "Biddy" hen to keep it warm, and supply it with warmth and protection, will knock spots off an artificially reared one, first, last and all the time.

THE HORSE'S FEET

The teeth and the feet of the horse should receive special attention for without these in a good healthy condition the animal's usefulness is in a large measure destroyed.

The colt should have its feet cared for as closely as the matured animal,

in order that he may grow to maturity with feet in a healthy condition. The foot of the colt will often project far below the sole and cause it to split and form quarter and toe cracks. It is better to use a pair of hoof cutters and rasp and have the feet pared evenly and avoid unbalancing the animal.

Any horse used on the road or street should be shod, but the shoes ought to be changed every five or six weeks and the feet trimmed, in order that the natural growth of the wall may be removed. If the shoes are improperly allowed to remain on the feet for two, three or four months and in some cases a year without changing them, the wall becomes excessively long and grows over the shoe. Pressure becomes too great on the sole and bars, resulting in corns, bruised soles and lameness.

A hoof hook should be included among the equipment of a well-regulated stable. The feet of the horse should be cleaned every morning before he leaves the stable. The hoof hook will remove all litter, pebbles, or anything that may have become lodged in the foot. This precaution may prevent injury to the sole or sensitive structures of the foot. If the feet become very dry, pack them daily for a week with some form of clay. Then apply lard to the wall, to which may be added pine tar and rosin. This ointment holds the moisture in the foot and prevents further evaporation.

CURING STALL HABITS

To cure a horse of halter breaking, tie one end of a long rope to the manger, pass it through the halter ring, between the forelegs and up over the back, then down the other side, between the forelegs again and up through the ring to the other end and there tie to the halter. When the horse pulls back, the force is on his own back and he will soon stop the habit. Do not let the rope hang loosely enough for him to get his legs over it.

Pawing in the stall and throwing the bedding back can be cured by nailing

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This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00
Special Mail Offer

Price - - - \$2.50

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- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS"—Will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
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- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
- 1 Pt. "HARNESS LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the hands.

When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list, re-order from your local dealer.

Chest can be hung up in a convenient place in barn or stable.

Order today and be prepared for emergencies.

a one-inch to three-inch cleat on the floor back of the manger, and another one eighteen inches to two feet further back. In pawing, the horse's hoof is drawn over these cleats and he is soon broken of the habit when the cleats can be removed.

A MODERN SOLOMON

An old gentleman, some time ago, had occasion to engage a gardener. One morning he had two applicants for the position—one a very decent looking man, the other much less prepossessing in appearance and manner. After a moment's hesitation the old gentleman chose the

latter applicant. A friend who was present evinced a good deal of surprise at the selection and asked, "Has that man worked for you before?"

"No," replied the old gentleman. "As a matter of fact I never saw either of them before today."

"Then why did you choose the shorter man? The other had a much better face."

"Face," exclaimed the old man in disgust. "Let me tell you something—when you choose a gardener choose him by his breeches. If they are patched on the knees you want him. If they are patched on the seat you don't want him."

\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new horseblock, sidewalk or dairy house of cement? Then insist on your dealer supplying you with the "CANADA" Cement. Not only will this ensure your getting a pure, uniform and strictly high-grade cement, that will guarantee the lifelong permanency of the thing you build, but it will also entitle you to enter our Prize Contest. And in this contest you stand a good chance of winning a prize that will perhaps more than pay you for the cost of the work. Every farmer in Canada who uses "CANADA" Cement is eligible to compete. Four prizes will be awarded in each Province and these prizes will be divided as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description, of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

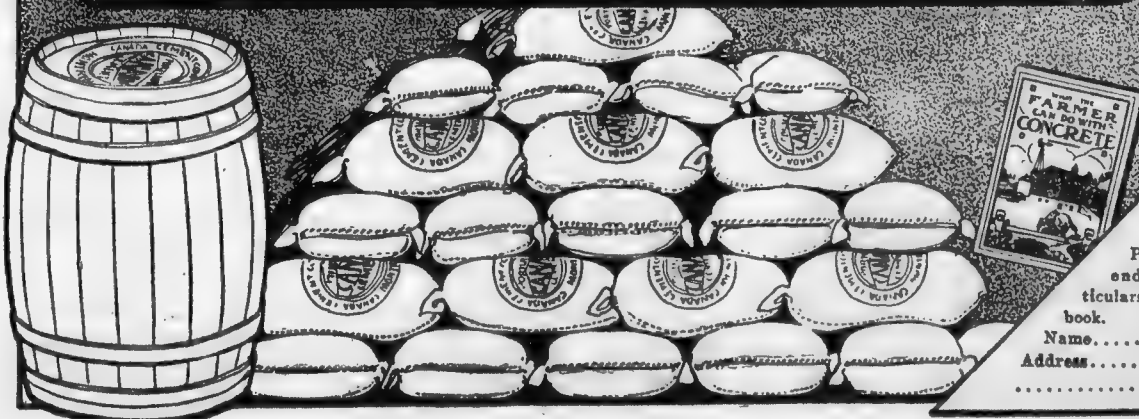
Notice how we have purposely planned and imposed certain necessary conditions in order to give large and small users of cement an equal opportunity.

As an illustration of this: In prizes "C" and "D," the quantity of cement used has no bearing whatever on the result. The farmer who sends us the best photograph of as small a thing as a watering trough or a gate post, has as much chance for prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house—and the same applies to prize "D."

Don't hold back from entering because you think you don't know anything about concrete work. It's very simple. Besides, we have a 160-page book that we will send you free on request, which tells you all about concrete and how to make and use it. In this book, you'll find complete instructions for the making of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, floors, vats, troughs, stairs, posts, etc.

This free book—entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—will not only inform you—it will also greatly interest you. So send for it anyway, whether you intend to try for one of the prizes or not.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.



Please send particulars and book.
Name.....
Address.....



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY
"MARGARET"

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S. G. Badges	.50
S. G. Buttons	.05
Pendants (gents')	.50

To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To cure for the blind from infancy.

LET US BE GLAD

He who formed the meadow brook
And sent it laughing on its way;
Who made the sun to fill each nook,
The nightingale to sing its lay,
Bids us be glad!

Why should we weight ourselves with care.
God above reigns!

Our puny shoulders need to bear
Only that which He places there,
And He is love;
E'en our small portion Christ will share;
Let us be glad!

—Florence A. Caie, in The Westminster
for April.

"Whatever ye want to conquer, if it's bad or good, there's but one way, an' that's, be lovin'. An' who set the example but the Lord av all? For the thing ye love can't hate ye back, though mabby 'twould dearly like to do that same. Sure love is life, an' the one life is in all."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends!—In looking over some old letters I find one that I think would help us all to understand the position a woman should try to fill in the home and business life. The thought first conveyed was that we should desire power; never to try to destroy the love of power. But what power? Power to destroy? Not so. Power to heal, to redeem, to guide, educated to guard.

To Heal.—Every woman desires to help the sick and tries at all times to relieve pain, but she must desire more than this—the power to help the wounded spirit, to help the downcast and the sad.

To Guide.—We must educate ourselves first in self control, to think clearly, to judge fairly and to be just in all things.

To Redeem.—We must love deeply, truly and have faith that the fallen one will, and must, be saved by our ministrations.

To Educate.—To educate ourselves in the best interest of humanity. If the arbitration is to take the place of the sword; if purity and love are to triumph over vice and malice; if a nobler race is to people the earth; if the kingdom is to come and come quickly, the mother spirit must be set free to attain her full strength, unfettered by any unnatural limitations, free to guide our young nation to the full acceptance of the true nobility. This would lead to one inference—she, the mother spirit, must be free to help in making the laws to protect her children.

The mid-day lunch is doing well and I hope to open up in a much larger place before next fall. The summer months will enable me to interest the people in this more than necessary work. If the girls are to be fitted for the destiny of most women, they must be fed and educated properly. There would then be little use for the sanatoriums, either for women or children. Wherever I have mentioned the lunch room it is thought to be a necessity, and I have every hope that before many days we will be able to take up the business on a much larger scale.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

U and I

All letters of the alphabet
The righteous way should choose,
But two of them, especially,
Should mind their P's and Q's.
A deal of trouble in this world,
And much that goes awry,
Could be prevented easily
By these two, U and I.

If U and I are cross, you see
There's bound to be a fuss.
If U and I untidy are
Somewhere there'll be a muss.
If U and I are selfish, there
Will someone suffer wrong.
If U and I rob birds' nests, why,
The world will lose a song.

If someone feels dejected, or
'Tis cloudy for a while,
The sunshine may come back again
If U or I but smile.
If U should grumble, whine or pout,
Or I should snarl and fret,
A storm would soon be raging that
We should not soon forget!

So U, look out, and mind your ways!
And I must likewise do,
And keep a cheery corner where
The skies are always blue.
The A's and B's and E's and O's
Do work that's good and great,
But U and I can do the most
To keep this old world straight.

MANITOBA

Mrs. J. T. Fisher—I am deeply grateful to you and the S. S. class in promising to keep the "Mite Box." It is truly wonderful the way the "Mites" pile up. On a call of 1 cent from each reader interested in Sunshine Mrs. Alden was enabled to clear off a mortgage of \$10,000. Write soon and tell me more of the class. Hope you can affiliate with Sunshine as the name seems to appeal to all, young and old alike.

Friends of Sunshine, Swan Lake, Man.—Won't you write and give your names so that I can enter them in the membership book. The question of dress and its relation to sweated labor is one that I am keenly interested in for some time past. Would it not be possible for me to give readers of the G. G. G. some reliable information that might help when shopping? The business women have no time to investigate for themselves and

find out which shops have a good reputation for their workers. But they have intelligence which would soon enable them to realize the unsoundness of the demand for sweated goods of the cheap variety, and their sympathy once aroused would make them willing to shop only at the establishments which are free from the evil of unpaid assistants. I will endeavor to give the answer to your question at an early date.

Mrs. W. C. G. Roseale, Man.—The eggs arrived safely and Mrs. Smith was quite delighted as this meant more eggs for the milk puddings which our girls enjoy so thoroughly. Four dozen eggs sent off to Clarence Hetherington to keep him. Poor wee man, he looks so pitiful.

In talking of the girl question in relation to those who have no room, a pitiful case was mentioned today. The girl had \$8.00 per week, paid four dollars for board, washed her own clothes and saved quite a large sum of money. The doctor told her today she must give up work. This poor child did not realize that in saving this miserable money against a rainy day she had been starving herself and simply courting disaster. She never went to any places of amusement, had no luxuries of any sort. This is not living; it is stagnation. May God bless your kind heart in sending this case of eggs. Practical sympathy would do much to help these girls and bring about a better understanding of God.

R. C. Leitch, Swan River.—Every gift, however small, is acceptable and a place can always be found for them. The kind wishes of my readers are a great joy to me. May you have a happy and prosperous year.

Gladys and Merle McDonald, Virden, Man.—Many thanks for your parcel. The children greatly enjoyed them, especially the colored one. Write me a nice long letter and tell me all about your pets and flowers.

Mrs. Robt. Hamstock, Sunshine Farm, Kellie, Man.—The name of your farm is surely a comfort. I think the very word "Sunshine" appeals to all and brings a glow to the hearts of all—God's sunshine that even the poorest can share as well as the richest—warm and beautiful to all. Write again, dear friend.

Mrs. T. Gilmour, Birnie, Man.—Dear friend, yes, it is indeed a wonderful work that Sunshine is doing everywhere. We do not realize that the daily kind word and loving smile can mean so much to our less favored sister. The lines you quote have always appealed to me and I have tried in my small way to cheer every heart that comes my way. Yet this is not always easy and sometimes one feels disheartened but then a ray of sunshine comes again and all is forgotten, and I start out afresh to preach the gospel of prompt, kindly deeds; love is the only thing that counts. Love will redeem the blackest and worst sinner. Give my best thanks and loving wishes to your good neighbor who helped with parcel. Write again soon.

SASKATCHEWAN

May Brenner, Earl Grey, Sask.—Dear child, I am always glad to hear of my Shiners helping dear father and mother. If children could only realize how dearly the mothers love them they would endeavor to return this love by the little every day kindness and courtesy which go so far to make the smallest cot a haven of rest. You are a dear child to promise to scatter the Sunshine. Remember home first, school next and any Sunshine left over take to the sick or lonely near at hand.

Irene Noggle, Lampman, Sask.—Glad to hear that you wear buttons every day. Try to interest your teacher in the Sunshine and ask her to help you in forming a branch of Sunshine in the school. The one kind act a day is a great help in fostering a love of kindness.

Annie Mitchell, Douglas, Man.—Dear child, many thanks for your kind promise of picture books also for 2 cents for membership card. Glad you enjoy the page. Write again; tell me if you can form a branch of Sunshine in your school.

Melinda Wolff, Wheatwyn, Sask.—Your very nice letter and kind wishes always give me great pleasure. Hope you like your button and wear it every day. I will ask the children to correspond with you.

Carmen Stock, Burnham, Sask.—You write so nicely I feel sure you could form a branch of Sunshine and act as secretary. Many thanks for the Sunday School papers. You are a dear girl and must be a comfort to dear mother. Kiss the baby sister for me; she must be sweet. Write again.

Lottie Shouldice, Hubbard, Sask.—Dear Lottie, forgive the long delay in answering your dear letter. Your loving wishes I hope will be fulfilled. The Sunday papers are always appreciated. Mr. Jones will come in June and he always takes away large quantities of the Sunday School and other papers.

WIGGLE, WAGGLE

Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
In the early morn;
Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
Cows are in the corn.
You lazy dog, you are so slow,
You'll never make those old cows go,—
Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
Make those old cows go.

Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
On the porch at night;
Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
Stars are shining bright.
When he moves his tail around
Then is heard the thumping sound,—
Wiggle, waggle, wiggle, waggle,
Hear the dog's tail pound
Mary Whiting Bullis.

BEWARE IMITATIONS

DO NOT GENUINE UNLESS THE
RUBEROID MAN



APPEARS ON WRAPPER

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BEE-ROID.

Makes a One-Piece Roof

Water can't "back up" through a RUBEROID roof, for there's not a crack in it anywhere. The Ruberine Cement which goes between and over the joints makes the seams as tight and strong as any other part of the roof.

Easily laid—absolutely water-tight—weather-proof—strongly fire-resisting—RUBEROID Roofing has given perfect protection for years after its imitations have had to be replaced.

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of RUBEROID that lay 17 years on a foundry. Or write us and we will mail you a sample, with our straight-fact Booklet K on Roofing.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is miles ahead of building paper. Write for sample.

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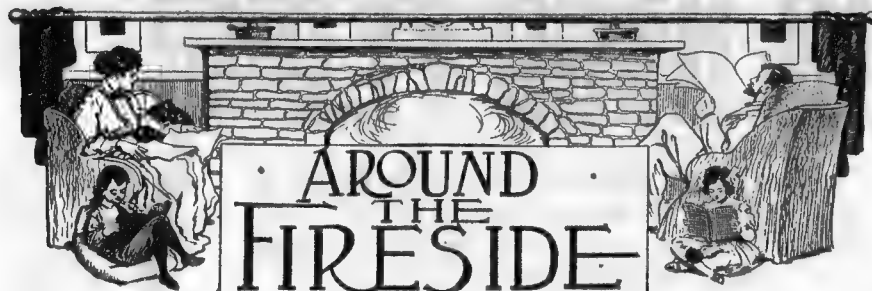
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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Homesteads for Women

It will not surprise many readers of Fireside to find that "Isobel" has been busy upon a scheme for the benefit of women, especially Western women.

It seems now to be the psychological moment to place before the electorate of Canada the desire of women to have the homestead privilege on the same terms as men.

With this purpose in view, I have prepared a petition which will be ready for circulation in a few days and which, it is hoped, will meet with favor among men for it is expected that the weight of men's names will carry the day for women at Ottawa.

Women have helped men to homestead for many years and we anticipate ready aid from them in this, our enterprise.

The plan of campaign is to distribute these printed petitions very widely and, no doubt, some interested party in each district will volunteer to superintend the work of getting the signatures. Only men are requested to sign. It will be taken for granted that all women desire the homestead privilege for their sisters even though they do not intend to take advantage of it themselves. Let those who are willing to take charge of a petition write to The Guide and one will be forwarded with full instructions. A post office is a good place to use one.

Petition is as follows:

To His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, in Council:

THE PETITION of the undersigned residents of the Dominion of Canada, HUMBLY SHEWETH that:

1. WHEREAS The Dominion Lands Act provides that any person who is the head of a family, or a male who is over the age of eighteen years, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion lands;

2. AND WHEREAS only women who are widows and who have infant children living, may secure homesteads;

3. AND WHEREAS experience has shown that widows have made successful and desirable settlers;

4. AND WHEREAS many women, including widows without infant children and unmarried women, both Canadian born and British, possessing means, are most desirous of, and would take advantage of the right to homestead;

5. AND WHEREAS the country would be greatly benefitted thereby through the fostering of education, of health through the ordinary graces of living, and the greater encouragement of a better class of male settlers;

6. AND WHEREAS the Homestead Law discriminates against the man having daughters, providing a birthright dowry only for the homesteader whose children are sons, and none for the homesteader whose children are daughters, and the accident of sex thereby enriches one family and impoverishes the other;

7. AND WHEREAS many of the women of Canada, although unable to homestead, have entered callings where they do secure their own livelihood, and have thereby contributed their share to the growth and prosperity of the country, it is reasonable to assume that, given the homestead privilege, their consequent action will justify this expansion of favors;

8. AND WHEREAS such women have to bear their share of the cost of government, and have largely helped to make Dominion lands valuable, but are nevertheless denied any heritage in them;

9. AND WHEREAS the privilege of homesteading would afford them an easy, healthful and economic method of securing an independent livelihood;

10. AND WHEREAS the trend of population is flowing, injuriously to Can-

ada, toward congestion in towns and cities and all over North America the great cry is, "Get back to the land."

11. AND WHEREAS homesteads to women would draw the population back to the land,

NOW, THEREFORE, YOUR PETITIONERS HUMBLY PRAY:

That as soon as possible a bill may be introduced by your government and enacted by the Parliament of Canada, providing that all women of British birth who have resided in Canada for six months, and if residing with their father or mother or a near relative, are of the age of eighteen years, or if otherwise, are of the age of twenty-one years, shall be granted the privilege of homesteading.

AND your petitioners will ever pray.
Dated this . . . day of . . . A.D., 1911

PROPER POISE

Unless it comes natural, the proper poise of the head is somewhat difficult to acquire. Many a pretty neck is ruined by the poise of the head. It may be that it is thrust forward out of line or held to one side, or hunched into the shoulders; any of these faults should be eradicated because they are unsightly. This may be done by neck and head exercises. One of the best is to sit or walk with a book on the head each day. Do not

Be A Bit Curious



You have tried other brands of tea. Now try Blue Ribbon. Only in this way can you find out just how rich, strong and delicious Blue Ribbon is. No other tea compares with it. And if you don't find it superior to other tea, take back the packet—the grocer will refund your money.

undesirable people as most of them are ignorant and belong to a naturally lazy class of people.

I am very glad that the women are going ahead with a much needed law—one granting a woman the homestead right. I think that it is not only doing what is right for the women but that it will be so much better for this Western country where the women are so few and far between. It would make the country very much more sociable and perhaps prevent a lot of the bachelors from going to the insane asylum for want of sociability. I believe that the girls could in many

Thank you for volunteering to aid in the homestead petition work. A petition will be sent you shortly. They are now in the printer's hands.—Isobel.]

SPRAINED ANKLES

A slightly sprained ankle is a very frequent occurrence and while not a serious matter, except for incapacitating the sufferer for the time being, and causing some pain, requires prompt treatment.

In a slight sprain no ligaments are torn and there appears but a comparatively small amount of swelling, but very painful when the weight is put upon it.

Bathe the injured member with water as hot as can be borne and apply a good liniment, rubbing it well into the painful parts. Rest the foot and limb on a chair for a day or two, keeping quiet as much as possible. The rubbing, or better still, massaging, is very beneficial and relieves the pain possibly more quickly than any other method. It is well to have the bandages kept moist with liniment and warm. A hot water bag is the most convenient device for supplying heat.

When the pain has diminished sufficiently to allow the weight to be borne on the ankle, bandage it firmly daily for several days. Slipping the bandaging around the parts in the form of a figure eight is the most comfortable and convenient way.

Lumbago is a most distressing and painful malady. Intense pain with inability to stoop or bend the back is experienced and severe pain in the region of what is known as the "small of the back." A strong liniment composed of belladonna, chloroform and alcohol gives much relief. Go over the seat of pain, using the finger tips and outlining small circles. Label this bottle carefully and keep out of the reach of children and careless adults.



New Knox Presbyterian Church of Berton, Man.

stiffen the muscles while holding the weight, but manage it entirely by balancing. Practice will enable one to move the head and neck freely with little thought of the head weight.

A good neck depends largely upon the general health. Deep breathing exercises are excellent. Raise the windows, loosen the collar, rotate the head and neck, holding the breath or drawing in long deep breaths. Both neck and nerves will improve by means of these exercises.

No woman can hope to have a good neck who persists in wearing high stiff collars, except on the street. In the house the semi-collarless gown may always be worn, giving freedom to circulation and strength and ease of movement to that much-abused member, the over-clothed neck.

A HOMESTEAD FOR HER

Dear Isobel:—I have just finished reading in your valuable paper about the negro question. I think, as I believe most Canadians think, that if anything can be done to prevent their coming into this country it should be put in action at once, as without doubt they are an

ways help the bachelors, and the men would only be too glad to help out the girls, and where there are a few girls together surely no harm could come to them.

I would be pleased to receive one of those petitions and will do all in my power to get signees.

I would like you to send me full information concerning Canadian handicrafts guild, and thanking you in anticipation of kindness in publishing letter.

WESTERN MAID.

April 6, 1911.

[Note.—A number of letters are being received in connection with the handicrafts guild.]

If those writing will kindly be careful to state just what particular line of work they are especially interested in, the exact information desired could be given readily to each one.

There is no doubt that a wide field is opening up in the handicrafts guild for the home worker to sell the product of her otherwise unprofitable hours. Anyone interested should write at once and tell what her particular line of work is and full directions will be given.

Here's a Home Dye

That
ANYONE
Can Use.

HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

DY-O-LA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS



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JUST THINK OF IT!
With DY-O-LA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

GROCERY CATALOGUE FREE

Send for a copy. DUNGAN & HUNTER, Logan Avenue, WINNIPEG.

THE SEWING BASKET

When making collars for thin waists you will find that they will fit much better if a perfectly fitting collar of paper is sewed on the waist first and the strips of lace and insertion are basted on it.

When sewing lace at the top of collars hold it against the wrong side of the collar so that the stitches will come on the right side, drawing the thread moderately tight. This will make the lace stand up neatly around the neck.

THE PUPIL'S PLAIN

You showed me the ruddy rose,
But never thought to warn
That with its pleasures there were woes;
You pointed not the thorn.

You showed to me the apple fair,
But never thought to tell
Me that a cankerworm was there,
And in the heart did dwell.

You showed me Cupid's bow and darts,
But never made it plain
Not always bliss comes from his arts,
But just as often pain!

GINGER DROP CAKE

One cupful of light brown sugar, two thirds of a cupful of butter, one-half cupful of cold water, one egg, two-thirds of a cupful of molasses, one large tablespoonful of ginger, one large teaspoonful of soda, and flour to make a thick batter. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a well greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven. These are extremely nice if properly made.

Uses for Cold Biscuits.—Heat them in a steamer, then split them and put a couple of spoonfuls of any desired fruit between the halves and serve with sugar and cream. Or, steam the biscuits, break them up and put into a tureen. Pour over them a pint of thickened chicken or beef gravy.

To Preserve Bacon smoke it well; rub the surface of the bacon with powdered borax, wrap in paper and hang up in the store-room—not in the cellar.

Quick Light Bread.—Dissolve one yeast cake in about one quart of lukewarm water. Add one tablespoonful each of sugar, lard and salt; flour enough to make a dough. Set the sponge at night and let rise until nine o'clock the next morning, then work well, adding flour as needed. Make into loaves or rolls, let rise about three hours, then bake in a hot oven.

NEW RECIPES

Italian Eggs.—Eggs cooked with tomatoes are delicious. The following mixture makes a nice supper dish, yet involves little trouble. Put a tablespoon of chopped onion and two tablespoons butter in a pan over the fire. Let cook until slightly colored, then add 1½ cups canned tomatoes, and ½ cup good cheese grated. When well blended, stir in three eggs slightly beaten; season with salt, and stir continually until a creamy consistency is obtained. Serve on rounds of buttered toast.

To Caramelize Sugar, put in a smooth saucepan, place over hot part of the range and stir constantly until melted and of the color of maple syrup. Care must be taken to prevent sugar adhering to the sides of pan and spoon. A little butter rubbed on first will prevent this.

New Cream Toast.—Make the sauce by cooking one tablespoon of butter with half a tablespoon of flour until smooth; then add a cupful of cream and stir until

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



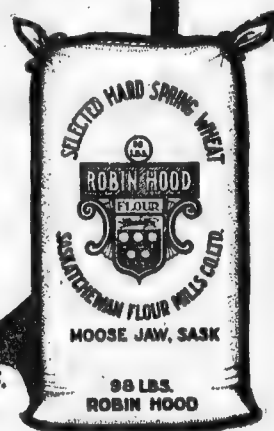
Makes bread that you can well be proud of. The golden brown crust, and the fine flaky texture of the loaf, is ample proof that **ROBIN HOOD FLOUR**

is different—It's Better.

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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

MADE IN MOOSE JAW



the boiling point is reached. Have ready hard boiled eggs, cooled and sliced, and allow two to each cup of sauce. Heat them in the sauce and lastly stir in half a cup grated cheese for each cup of sauce. Cook for a moment longer, season to taste and serve on hot toast.

A tasty home made confection may be made from prunes with the stones removed and stuffed with peanuts browned in the oven in butter or olive oil. Do not salt the peanuts.

A nice sandwich is made from slices of white bread spread with rich jam and topped with cream cheese.

TO CLEAR MUDDY WATER

It is said that water for laundry use may be cleared perfectly by putting a tablespoon of powdered alum into each tubful of water and allowing to stand

for a short time. Some washing compound will be necessary to soften the water for laundry purposes as the alum makes the water hard.

If kerosene is bad and smokes the lamp chimney, put a spoonful of salt in each lamp and watch how bright the light becomes.

If moths get into carpet, wet a clean towel with clear water and lay it over

the spot that has been attacked. Then iron the place with a hot iron until the towel is quite dry. The steam will kill the moths and their eggs will not injure the carpet.

Unless cake tins have been well greased it is often difficult to dislodge the contents when baked. The experiment should, however, be tried of wrapping the tin for a moment or two in a cloth wrung out in cold water and then giving it one or two sharp knocks.

TO MEND RUBBERS

Thin spots in rubbers can be mended at home by applying a cement made from five cents' worth of rubber dissolved in benzine or chloroform. First apply benzine for an inch or more around the thin spot and scrape until clean or until a new surface is exposed. Then apply the rubber with a brush as quickly as possible so that it will not harden.—Mrs. M.E.C.

THE BARNACLE DAYS

By M. Windeatt Roberts

Let me have done with the days that are dead;
Must they forever
Drag at my life as the weeds of the ocean
Cling to the water-logged hulk in its bed?
Denied to my spirit all freedom of motion
Till I can sever
My life from the barnacle days that are dead.

Their's is the tale of my rudderless course;
I, who was driven
Hither and thither by hot winds of passion,
Soon to be sunk in the seas of remorse.
Now, at your bidding, how hard in my fashion,
Have I not striven
The wreck to repair of my rudderless course.

Yet am I bound by the days that are dead;
All my endeavor
Serves but to deepen the depths that abase me;
Perish I must where my waywardness led,
Unless by the power of your love you can raise me
So that forever
I shall be free from the days that are dead.
—The Strand.



8929



8931

8931.—A Simple Stylish Design.

Ladies' One Piece Costume. This unique model was developed in all over embroidered linen, with trimmings of plain material in self color. The skirt is lengthened by a flounce cut slightly circular, and headed by a deep tuck. The round neck edge of the waist is finished with a yoke band. The sleeve, cut in one with the waist has a band cuff, topped with a shaped cuff portion. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

8929.—A Good Style for a Boy's Suit.

There is very little detail to this suit, which is comfortable and suitable for cloth or wash fabrics. The sleeve is laid in tucks at the wrist. The trousers are the regulation knickerbockers closing at the left side. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. It requires 3½ yards of 27 inch material for the 4 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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255½ Portage Ave. Winnipeg

Cement Merger Charges

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 19

The charges of Sir Sanford Fleming with regard to the "appropriation" of \$13,000,000 worth of securities of the Canada Cement Company at the time of the formation of that merger, continue to be one of the chief topics of discussion in the corridors of the Parliament buildings and it is practically certain that an investigation of the whole circumstances will be held when the House resumes in July. In the House of Commons yesterday, Dr. Sproule asked if a parliamentary investigation was to be held, and Hon. W. S. Fielding stated that the matter was before the private bills committee, and he had no doubt that the committee would thoroughly enquire into it.

Meanwhile, statements have been made by a number of the officers of the company declaring that Sir Sanford's allegations are incorrect, but in these very contradictions are to be found the strongest confirmation of the fact that the stock of the Canada Cement Company is heavily "watered" and that even though some of the figures given by Sir Sanford Fleming may not be quite accurate, he does, in the main, correctly indicate the true condition of affairs.

Nothing Unusual

Perhaps the most serious statement that has been made is that of the Montreal Herald, which, in the course of a lengthy defence of the deal, states that there was "nothing unusual" in the transaction. It has also been stated by the solicitor of the company, J. F. Orde, K.C., that the transaction was "perfectly legal" and in accordance with a contract made between the Canada Cement Company and the Bond and Share Company, which secured the \$13,000,000 worth of securities as its payment for forming the merger.

"The promoters themselves," says the Herald, "undoubtedly received a very large block of the stock of the company for their services, though not anything like \$13,406,150. The great bulk of this, if not all of it, was in common stock. The promoters might conceivably have received as much as \$10,000,000 of this stock. But the common stock represents nothing in the world except the chance which the company may have of earning more than the amount necessary to pay interest and preferred stock dividends. The bonds and preferred stock represent roughly the earning power of the old companies, somewhat magnified, so that the common stock represents the chance of a large increase over the old earning powers as a result of the amalgamation."

Ethics of Stock Watering

"It is a primary doctrine of company ethics, as understood on this continent," the Herald continues "that the interests which bring about such an increase of earning powers by a consolidation are entitled to most of the increased benefits. At the present quotations \$10,000,000 of common stock would be worth rather under \$2,000,000." On the financial page of the same newspaper appear the following paragraphs:

"The cement merger has, contrary to expectations, proved quite a benefit to the consumer. The price of cement during 1910 was lowest for any year on record except one year when there was a depression in the industry and cement was sold below cost."

"It is the avowed intention of the management that the shareholders' profits must depend on the increased volume of business rather than higher prices for the product."

Everyone knows, of course, that the price of cement has been enormously increased since the formation of the merger, and these statements of the Herald are ample evidence of the desire of that paper to place the company in as favorable a light as possible. The statement of the Herald as to the amount received by the Bond and Share company, of which W. M. Aitken, a member of the British Parliament, is the proprietor, is supported by an interview given to the press by J. M. Kilbourn, vice-president of the Canada Cement company. Mr. Kilbourn's statement was that a little under two and one-half millions of common stock, together with a small sum in cash realized from the sale of preferred stock, not more than a reasonable amount to cover the legal expenses, printing, advertising, etc., were all that remained in the hands of the Bond and Share company.

The chief difference between Sir Sanford Fleming's statement and the statements made on behalf of the merger, lies in the fact that Sir Sanford speaks of the face value of the stock while the officials of the company deal with the price at which they were issued and are now quoted on the market, namely from twenty to twenty-three cents on the dollar for common stock, and eighty-five cents or thereabouts for the preferred stock, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and when the representatives speak of the Bond and Share company receiving \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 of common stock they mean shares of a face value of \$10,000,000 but valued at the present time at twenty or twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Interest on "Water"

As far as the public who use cement are concerned, however, the point is that, although the properties forming the merger were purchased for \$14,822,250, and were evidently worth considerably less than that sum in actual cash because their owners accepted a considerable portion of the payment for the same in stock which was valued at twenty and eighty-five cents on the dollar, the company has issued stock and bonds to the amount of \$27,228,000 on which interest must be paid.

The common stock, of which \$13,498,400 was issued, represents, as the Herald points out, "nothing in the world except the chance which the company may have of earning more than the amount necessary to pay interest (on the bonds) and preferred stock dividends," but inasmuch as the Canada Cement company has a virtual monopoly of the cement production of Canada, being a merger of eleven companies with plants in every part of the Dominion, and is protected by a duty under the general tariff of 12½ cents per 100 lbs., there is no reason why the common stock, which represents no capital placed in the business, should not be made to earn a dividend. In the payment of dividends, it should be explained, the bonds, which are entitled to five per cent., rank first, the five per cent. debentures, which the bill now before Parliament proposes to create, come second, the seven per cent. preference shares third, and the common stock comes last and takes whatever profits remain whether they amount to the half of one per cent. or to twenty per cent. or more.

The Promoters' Benefit

The bill which brought about the present exposure is to permit the exchange of the seven per cent. preference shares for 5 per cent. debentures. It is stated that the parties desiring to make the exchange are European investors who prefer a sure 5 per cent. to an uncertain 7 per cent., and it is pointed out that the change would reduce the dividends payable on the stock which is converted by 2 per cent., leaving that amount to be added to the dividend on the common stock. According to the statements of the officials of the Canada Cement company, the chief holders of the common stock are the Bond and Share company, so that it is easy to see who would reap the benefit of the proposed change.

A CHINESE IMPERIAL FAVORITE

News has reached London that Li Lien-ying, Chief Eunuch of the Imperial Household at Peking, died at his residence in that city on March 4 at the age of 69. Since the passing of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi (November 15, 1908), he had been slowly failing in health, his vigorous constitution enfeebled by chronic dysentery, and his spirits depressed by the loss of the imperial mistress, who had made of him a lifelong companion, as well as by the changes introduced into the palace by the new Empress Dowager, Lung Yu. These gradually deprived him of nearly all his former authority and influence, leaving him in old age little interest in life beyond that of watching the accumulation of his wealth.

For forty years his name was one to conjure with. In his unscrupulous hands lay the making and marring of China's dignitaries, grand councillors, viceroys and governors competing for his favor, government contractors sur-

Why Take Chances?

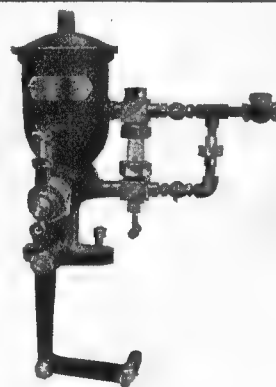
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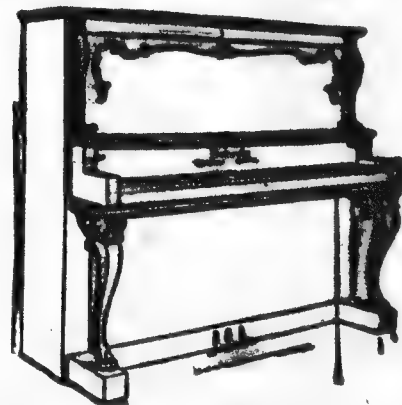
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HIGH QUALITY OF MANUFACTURE. In purchasing a piano the three above mentioned features should be the convincing points. These and many other features are brought to the highest point of perfection in the "DOHERTY," the Piano Beautiful.

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Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit positively FREE exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a fielder's glove and Catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehide leather, a regulation size ball, a good strong mask and a regular Baseball cap. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit all charges paid. Any cards you cannot sell, we will exchange. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 25 Winnipeg, Canada.**

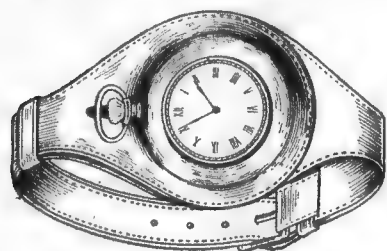
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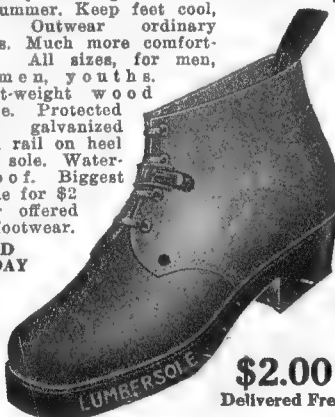
TO BOYS AND GIRLS—We are giving positively Free high grade Swiss Watches for selling our high grade postcards. These are stem wind and set, nickel plated, and have good movements. Write us today for a selection of postcards to sell at 6 for 10c. When sold send us the money and we will send a Watch postpaid. Girls' Watch for \$4.50 worth. Write now. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 8, Winnipeg, Canada.**

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for a pair of the new, warm-weather Lumbersole Boots. Unlined. Invented specially for rough work around farms in summer. Keep feet cool, dry. Outwear ordinary boots. Much more comfortable. All sizes, for men, women, youths. Light-weight wood sole. Protected by galvanized steel rail on heel and sole. Waterproof. Biggest value for \$2 ever offered in footwear.

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rounding him with adulation and largesse. From Kalgan to Canton men went in fear of his displeasure; the subterranean channels of his pernicious influence reached out to every Yamen in the empire, carrying to its remotest outposts the germs of political corruption and intrigue. So great was the power which this favorite enjoyed as confidential adviser of the "Old Buddha," so firmly established his impunity, despite the repeated denunciations and righteous indignation of censors and high officials, that in the latter half of his career, and especially after the Empress Dowager's resumption of the supreme power in 1898, his position behind the throne became a recognized feature in the life of the Forbidden City. And this man began life as a cobbler's apprentice in the small provincial town of Ho Chien fu, becoming a eunuch at the age of sixteen for the sake of gain and a life of ease.

His hopes were realized, for he attained to the post of chief Eunuch in 1869, his equally notorious predecessor, An Te-hai, having been summarily decapitated by the governor of Shantung for assuming imperial dignities

and insignia while engaged on a tribute levying expedition in that province. Before that date, however, Li Lien-ying had attracted the notice and won the favor of Tzu Hsi by loyal services rendered at a time when her own authority was not yet firmly established, by his remarkable physical beauty, good manners and intelligence. He was an adept at organizing and conducting the routs, masques, theatricals and picnics wherein the heart of the pleasure-loving empress rejoiced. To the end of her life, his services in this capacity made him indispensable to her, and won for him a familiar camaraderie which she vouchsafed to none other, not even to her faithful kinsman, Jung Lu. He was a good raconteur, able and willing to distract her mind in dull moments, of a nimble wit and cheerful disposition. And let it be recorded to his credit, that, ignoble and vicious as he was, he served his mistress with a lifetime of dog-like devotion and affectionate care.

His Methods

The hand of Li Lien-ying was powerful not only in the finances and administrative affairs of the palace and the provinces, but in higher matters of state. He, above all others, was instrumental in inducing the Empress Dowager to suppress with violence the reform movement of 1898 and to condemn the unfortunate Emperor Kuang Hsu to the humiliation of a gilded prison, which ended only with his life. It was he who, in his colossal ignorance, persuaded her to believe in the mystic powers of the Boxers and in their ability to "drive the foreigner into the sea." His blind hatred of the reformers and of Europeans was, no doubt, largely due to self-interest, since they had dared repeatedly to denounce the eunuch system and to make its abolition a plank in their program of reform, with the very general support of public opinion. His faith in the Boxers was, however, entirely genuine, and to the very last days of the siege of the Legations he continued to reassure the empress of their eventual success, exhorting her to stand firm, and doing his utmost to counteract the prudent counsels of Jun Lu. After the capture of the city by the allies and the flight of the court, his courage forsook him, and for many months he went in fear that the Empress Dowager would be forced by the demands of the avenging powers to hand him over for punishment with the other leaders of the movement. He owed his eventual safety to the influence exercised on his behalf by the Russian government, which, with an eye to past and future benefits of his good will at Peking, intervened to shield him and others from their well-merited punishment. Nevertheless, he did not escape scot-free, for his hoard of treasure, hidden in the vicinity of the palace, was betrayed to the French troops and by them joyously looted. He subsequently recouped himself, to the best of his ability and to the increasing scandal of the better class of officials, by provincial exactions of the most unblushing rapacity, while the court was in residence at Hsi-an, so that in 1908 his restored fortune was estimated to amount to about two and a half millions sterling. For many years he contested with Prince Ch'ing the doubtful honor of being China's squeezer-in-chief, archetype and fountain-head of official corruption; the impunity with which he and his princely rival for years conducted their nefarious operations has probably contributed more than any other cause to the general demoralization of the Peking government. It is clear that all talk of reform must be vain so long as public opinion in China continues to tolerate the Manchu parasitic system and the eunuch regime of the palace.—London Times.

MORE THAN STRAIGHT

Mulligan, the contractor, put up a church building. Dunn was building inspector then, and when he saw the church he said: "Pat, it isn't plumb." That made Mr. Mulligan pretty mad. He climbed right up and began to take measurements. Having squinted down the plumb line in a dozen different places, he was ready to report. There was a ring of triumph in his voice. "Mr. Dunn," he said, "come and look at it y'rself. Plumb, eh? By the piper that played before Moses, it's more than plumb!"

Had Your Spring Millinery the "McCall Brand"?

If not, your Summer Hat should, and we tell you how to get it.

This cut represents one of twenty charming summer hats shown on our New Style sheet just mailed to the dealers. The range includes tailored, dress and lingerie hats, all designed within the past two weeks.

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W. G. McMAHON

Sales Agent - Winnipeg, Man.

Primrose of Queen's Park

Daughter of a scrub cow, by a purebred Holstein Sire; at 3 years of age, from Jan. 5 to March 18, 72 days, gave 2,475.9 pounds milk, or nearly one thousand quarts.

During this period, because water was scarce, she walked a mile to the water hole for liquid refreshment, which didn't help the record.

We have for sale a few purebred sires from heavy milking mothers which will help you to obtain equally good results. Write—we'll cheerfully answer.

"Primrose of Queen's Park," with her four months calf — Sweet Heifer—first cheque for \$100.00.

W. J. HEAD - Prince Albert



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, May 22nd, 1911.)

Wheat.—Since our last report prices have held around 94 cents for No. 1 Northern, closing at that figure today. As we predicted, the general rain storms over the winter wheat belt has had the effect of keeping values down; and in view of conditions as we see them, we would still advise holders of wheat to sell on all hard spots. Export demand is very poor, and we are at the present time above export value. The British people are importing a considerable quantity of wheat from the Argentine. Up to date reports have been favorable, of the Argentine crop. Reports from Russia are not so glowing, as the weather has been quite dry there, although no authentic report of damage has been received. Our stocks in Fort William are about one million bushels less than they were last year on this date.

Oats have been holding fairly steady, closing down today at 35¼ cents for No. 2 Canadian Western oats. Great Britain and the continent seem to be holding off for cheaper prices, and in consequence, the export demand, which was so good for oats for awhile, has fallen off considerably, very little being worked for export the past week.

Barley.—The situation in barley has remained unchanged since our last report, no quotation being given for the entire week.

Flax has had the usual fluctuations, but closed down considerably yesterday at \$2.25 per bushel for May flax, and \$2.22 for July flax.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Proctor & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, May 9)

Our option market shows but little change from a week ago, whilst Australian and River Plate cargoes are 6d. to 9d. per qr. dearer. Indeed the price of the July option in Liverpool is hard to understand when it is compared with the price of wheat in any other market in the world. The only wheats we have here that are available for tendering purposes consisted, on the 1st of May, of 107,000 qrs. of Plate wheat, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of very material increase; indeed at the present time the stock is being reduced every week. There has been a considerable amount of trade during the past week in both Australian and River Plate cargoes on passage, the continent again having taken a large share, reducing the floating supply available for the U. K. This country appears to be drifting into a condition of perilously low stocks without making any effort to remedy the position. Shipments to the U. K. every week are showing a figure considerably under the weekly requirements.

Argentina.—Offerings are only moderate, and at the least sign of firmness here or in America prices advance. The land is reported to be in excellent condition both for plowing and seeding. **Australia.**—Sellers are reserved, and but little business has been done for shipment. India is offering moderately, but has not become a pressing seller. **Russia.**—After reports becoming generally favorable on account of rains throughout the country, conditions are now reported to be not so good, as the rains have proved insufficient and very strong winds are said to be drying up the ground and injuring the plant. For a day or two it looked as if Russia was coming out a more free seller, but the markets there are again firm and sellers indifferent.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments 16,280,000 against 14,832,000 last week and 10,048,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
America	3,168,800	3,328,000	3,328,000
Russia	8,169,000	5,736,000	3,896,000
Danube	1,104,000	1,448,000	552,000
India	1,144,000	1,000,000	384,000
Argentina	2,720,000	2,430,000	992,000

Australia	808,000	736,000	864,000
Chili, N.A.	120,000	104,000	32,000
Corn	3,978,000	3,365,000	2,598,000

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	7,514,147	6,987,703	454,864
Last week	8,370,421	6,897,853	427,083
Last year	7,828,400	6,057,428	918,659

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	2,713,027	2,994,826	106,499
Pt. Arthur	1,931,686	2,589,937	200,993
Depot Harbor	26,028	40,368	.....
Meaford	137,838	13,237	.....
Mid. Tiffin	261,672	300,740	.....
Collingwood	31,928	.....	.....
Owen Sound	42,811	46,644	.....
Goderich	390,164	71,260	.....
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	144,825	11,350	.....
Pt. Colborne	316,943	196,709	.....
Kingston	196,924	74,252	88,299
Prescott	23,705	.....	.....
Montreal	1,152,235	553,950	56,173
Quebec	5,250	31,000	2,900
Victoria Harbor	139,111	63,435	.....

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on May 19, was 4,644,713.20, as against 6,025,141.50 last week, and 5,178,807.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,994,161, last year 1,115,306. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	4,329.20	32,633.00
No. 1 Nor.	784,279.00	1,867,156.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,434,297.50	1,458,759.20
No. 3 Nor.	970,115.00	452,334.30
No. 4	423,433.20	179,616.50
No. 5	319,565.00	75,638.10
Other grades	708,693.00	848,094.00

4,644,713.20 4,914,232.40

Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 extra	.....	1,933.13
No. 1 C.W.	225,199.00	400,646.22
No. 2 C.W.	4,183,400.15	2,924,038.22
No. 3 C.W.	305,831.15	510,924.14
Mixed	14,848.18	.....
Other Grades	857,484.15	282,549.22

	5,586,763.19	4,126,596.10
Barley	307,493.00	582,885.00
Flax	377,922.00	293,857.00

SHIPMENTS

Oats	553,521
Barley	1,552
Flax	22,305

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	15.00 " 18.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 23.00

Oats

Best feed	35c. to 38c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	20c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	18c. to 20c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	50c.
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Poultry

Fowl	15c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	22c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.75 to \$5.75
Bulls	2.50 " 3.50
Hogs	6.00
Lambs	6.00
Calves	4.75

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 22.—Receipts 103 cars with 2,085 head of cattle, 102 calves, 173 hogs, 17 sheep, 16 horses. Trade was quite brisk and price firm to 5c. higher on export cattle and 5c. to 10c. higher on butchers.

There were large orders from Montreal and points east as well as from western points. The quality of cattle offering was good, including several loads of extra choice quality well above the average. Choice export sold firm at \$5.85 to \$6, choice butchers firm at \$5.75 to \$5.85, with several lots of extra choice butchers at \$6. Stockers and feeders firm at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Sheep and lambs steady with very few offerings; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5. Hogs market firmer and 10c. higher at \$5.80 to \$5.90 f.o.b. and \$6.15 to \$6.20 fed and watered.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Cattle—Receipts 25,000; steady to 10 cents lower. Beeves, \$5.10 to \$6.40; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.70; calves, \$4.75 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Receipts 52,000; market 5 cents lower for light, 10 cents down for other compared with Saturday. Light, \$5.75 to \$6.10; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.95; rough, \$5.50 to \$5.65; good to choice heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.95; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$6.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market 10 to 15 cents higher than Saturday. Native, \$3.25 to \$4.85; western, \$3.50 to \$4.90; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.10, western \$5.50 to \$7.25.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company are completely sold out of flax seed, and have had in the past few days to refuse orders for several hundred bushels wanted by farmers throughout the West. The Company did not wish to sell for seed, stuff that could not reasonably be guaranteed pure. For this reason it brought in several car loads of good seed from Ontario, which were sold several cents a bushel less than other firms were charging. Several cars more could have been sold if they had been available in time. ADVT.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22.—Relief from anxiety concerning drought resulted today in a sagging market for wheat. Because of special support the May delivery was an exception, closing ¾c. up. Other months finished ¾c. to ½c. down. The end of the day left corn ¼c. lower to a shade advance; oats with ¼c. to ½c. decline. The general rains of the last forty-eight hours put a complete stop to all talk of dry weather scare in the wheat crowd. Anything like a stampede to sell, though, was checked at the start, the obstacle being a disconcerting show of strength in May, when shorts tried to cover. The possibility of a long delayed squeeze in the current month had a decidedly intimidating effect on the lower levels proved more than enough bears. The fact that world's shipments had broken all records for this time of the year received less attention than would have been the case if European markets were now holding well. Export sales of Manitoba helped to give a relatively firm tone to trading at the close.

Corn prices were sustained by the idea that the condition for selling and moving the crop would interfere with expected enlargement of receipts. Cash grades were easy. Benefits from the rains brought about liberal selling of oats, especially by the country. On the resulting break there was good buying on the part of the commission houses, but the weakness named was greater than in any other cereal.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., May 22.—General rains over the growing grain area, especially where it was needed the most, caused a further weakening of domestic markets. The sagging tendency noticeable last week continues, and as trade is of very moderate volume the market appears to decline of its own weight. The short interest is, undoubtedly, enlarging, but is not aggressive, and is not likely to be, while the Chicago May deal hangs fire, although domestic crop conditions at present are considered very promising. In contrast with the American market and the strength abroad, although world's exports of wheat were exceptionally large, Liverpool came strong because the continent took the bulk of the shipments and continental markets were strong, in spite of the fact that they got the heavy arrivals. There were reports from Russia that more rain is needed for the crops and there was more fear of frost damage in northern Russia. The European situation remains strong, which rather checks domestic selling pressure for speculative account. In the local market the receipts were moderate for two days, but large enough to supply the somewhat limited supply. Millers were after choice wheat and neglected the softer quality of offerings. No. 1 Northern sold 1c. to 1½c. over July. No betterment was reported in the flour demand.

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Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAY 17 to MAY 23, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1Man. Rej.		
May																					
17	94½	93	90½	86	82	75	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	..
18	94½	92½	90½	85½	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	..
19	94½	91	89	85	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	..	..
20	94	91	89	84½	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	..	..
22	94	90	88	84½	..	73½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	..	..
23	94½	91½	89½	84½	79½	73½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	..	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending May 20.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	817	1269	236
C. N. R.	192	461	...
G. T. P.	51	23	...
	1060	1753	236

Disposition

Stockers west	78
Feeders east	63
Consumed locally	919

Cattle

Cattle prices are unchanged after the jump of twenty-five cents per cwt. announced a week ago. Prices are hanging to the high point made then and are certainly strong enough to stick for some time. Dealers all are of the opinion that the situation is one that will not be easily broken. It is certain that there is a great shortage of good animals. As yet there are few grassers arriving and at present it looks as if shipments off the range this summer would be comparatively small.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	\$5.65 to \$6.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	4.50 " 4.75
Good fat cows	4.75 " 5.40
Medium cows	3.75 " 4.50
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.25 " 4.50
Common to medium bulls	3.25 " 3.90
Canners	3.00 " 3.25
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves	3.50 " 4.50
Good to choice milkers and springers (per head)	\$40.00 to \$60.00
Common to medium milkers and springers (per head)	25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

The hog market in general is unchanged from last week. A few head brought \$7 per cwt., but the number was so small that this price could not be given as the ruling one, the great majority of the arrivals going at \$6.75. The run was a comparatively large one and should there be any curtailment of supply it is probable that prices would immediately advance.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$6.75
Rough hogs	\$5.00 to 5.75
Stags	4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

Prices are unchanged as follows:

Choice lambs	\$5.25 to \$5.75
Choice killing sheep	4.75 " 5.25

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are unchanged from last week. Dealers state that there is very little fancy stuff coming. A great many shipments that should grade fancy, if care was used in packing, are reduced in grade on account of their being several different colors in the same tub. Care should be taken that all of a shipment is of the same color. It makes a difference of two or three cents per pound. Dealers quote the following prices per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	20c. to 22c.
No. 1 dairy	16c. " 18c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	11c.
Lower grades are practically unsaleable.	

Eggs

The situation on the egg market is the same as last week. The receipts are very low and the price holds at 18 cents per dozen for best stock.

Potatoes

Well kept old potatoes are still holding at 70 to 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b., Winnipeg, but shipments of new stock are beginning to crowd the price down. It is advisable to ship any old tubers that are being held, within the next week or two in order to catch the best prices.

Cream

The Winnipeg creamery companies state that supplies of sweet cream reaching the city are still inadequate to take care of the demand, although there is a great improvement over a couple of weeks ago.

Prices offered are:

Sweet cream, per lb. of butter fat	31c.
Cream for butter-making purposes, per lb. of butter fat	22c.

Hay

Arrivals of first class hay are at a minimum, dealers stating that there is not nearly enough coming to take care of the demand. Low grade stuff is a drug on the market. Wild hay is up a full dollar per ton for the three best grades. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$15.00
No. 2	14.00
No. 3	12.00

Timothy

No. 1	\$19.00
No. 2	17.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 17	95½	96½	88½
May 18	94½	94½	87½
May 19	95	95½	88½
May 20	94½	95½	88½
May 22	94½	94½	87½
May 23	94½	94½	88
Oats—	May	July	Oct.
May 17	36½	37½	...
May 18	35½	36½	...
May 19	36½	37½	...
May 20	36	36½	...
May 22	35½	36½	...
May 23	35½	36½	...
Flax—	May	July	Oct.
May 17	240	241	...
May 18	225	222	...
May 19	238	235	...
May 20	238	235	...
May 22	235	227	...
May 23	230	230	...

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, May 22.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable today that consequent upon the recent reduction of price and the increased supplies, the demand for both cattle and sheep in the Birkenhead market improved considerably. Business was brisk and Saturday's quotations which were, steers (both States and Canadians), from 12½ to 13 cents, wethers 11¼ to 12 cents, and lambs 13½ to 14 cents per pound, were well maintained.

Glasgow, May 22.—Edward Watson reports 368 cattle, ex Anthenia, on offer; trade slow owing to warm weather and Victoria holiday falling this week. Light and medium weights 13½ cents; heavy-weights 12½ to 13 cents. Bulls shown in large numbers, and prices considerably reduced at 10 cents to 10½ cents per lb.

ON THE DOWN GRADE

George Gould was making one of his last trips as president of the Missouri Pacific. His private car was laid out on a siding for some reason or other, and he got out to stretch his legs. An old Irishman was tapping the wheels. Gould went up to him.

"Morning. How do you like the wheels?"

"Not worth a darn," said the Irishman.

"Well, how do you like the car?"

"It's good enough for the wheels."

"What do you think of the road?"

"It matches the car."

Gould looked at the old chap for a minute.

"Maybe you don't know who I am."

"Yes, I do," retorted the Irishman.

"You're George Gould, and I knew your father when he was president of the road."

And, by gob, he's going to be president of it again."

"Why, my father is dead," said Mr. Gould.

"I know that," replied the Irishman, "and the road is going to hell."

When Willie's father came home to supper there was a vacant chair at the table.

"Well, where's the boy?"

"William is upstairs in bed." The answer came with painful precision from the sad-faced mother.

"Why, wh-what's up? Not sick, is he?" (An anxious pause).

"It grieves me to say, Robert, that our son, your son—has been heard swearing on the street. I heard him."

"Swearing? Scott! I'll teach him to swear." And he started upstairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the atmosphere cleared a little Willie's mother was saying sweetly from the hallway: "That will do, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."

He asked so many questions that day that he finally wore his mother's patience out.

"Robert," she cried, "if you ask me another question I shall put you to bed without your supper."

Robert promptly asked another and was packed off to bed.

Later his mother repented. After all, asking questions was the only way he could acquire knowledge; so she tiptoed upstairs, knelt beside his bed and told him she was sorry.

"Now, dear," she said, "if you want to ask one more question before you go to sleep ask it now and I will try to answer."

Robert thought for a moment, then said: "Mother, how far can a cat spit?"

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 22

dian citizens. They send us fees for eighteen new members. This association will now be known as Good Hope.

Invermay not decided re elevators, but in for co-operation.

Evesham sends us fees for thirty-three members. They are also after a station agent, membership tickets and elevator information.

Neidpath is getting into business shape.

Wadena has no use for selfish politicians who would jeopardize the association to further their selfish ends. The branch is unanimous. Business is business. There is a dangerous political reptile creeping round the association which must be killed. At Wadena it is done until it is dead as a door nail.

Summer Rallies—Woodlawn, Verigin, Pangman, Mervin, Big Arm, Netherhill and Saltecoats are going in for a summer rally of Grain Growers. This is right. Socialize, but whisper it, or you will be called a Socialist. I mean brotherize and sisterize, widen the thought till it takes us all in. It rained a beautiful rain recently; this when you want a good rain coat, but a good Saltecoat is another thing, and at Saltecoats, district No. 10, they are going to meet on Coronation day, at which sports and orations will be in evidence; a regular Grain Growers' brotherizing, sisterizing, nationalizing rally.

Every Now and Then the Lord touches some farmer's heart, troubles his conscience, compelling him to do his duty to his association, and he sends in his life membership fee. Others are moved to donate, actually donate to our emergency fund, but if all paid a tenth of what this association has done for them, there would be no further need for an emergency fund.

Thomas Conlin, of Newberry, is plowing with a gasoline rig, but has to have a Guide. I mean a Grain Growers' Guide to read when his machinery gets too hot. Oh, that more men would spend their spare moments in this manner.

Down Hill is after binder twine information. This is proper forethought; everyone must use it, I mean forethought. We should like to see more of this kind of thought put into the operation of our association by all our members. Yes, association, take it for a text, that word, association.

Warmley, another new branch, intends to have a lively association largely attended. Good. Still they come. Farmers must organize and educate.

Hazelcliffe and Esterhazy are going to give the Grain Growers a hazeldazy time on June 22.

Wadena are going to stop unloading oats out of the bottom of a three-foot ditch into the top of a C.N.R. car. They are asking for a six car loading platform to unload oats, not a one car unloading platform to load oats.

Parkbeg, Marquis and Glenavon write us quick, handsome responses to our coronation circular, wishing us success and congratulating us on the idea. Thanks, boys, for your splendid lead off. If all associations do as you have done we shall certainly move forward. Your neatly written lists of members, showing their nationality by birth, if as carefully done by all locals, will make a great historic record in years to come. Glenavon sends names of twenty-six Canadians, ten Scotch, three English and four Americans, now Canada's sons.

New Ottawa has suffered in membership on account of the formation of another branch nearby. Yes, but you and boys a chance to develop by spread-cover more ground and give more men ing out this way, and most likely there are a few who are not members who ought to be. Hunt them up and gather them in.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

Farm Lands

N.W. ¼, 30-20-32, West of 1st, 3 miles north Yarbo on G.T.P. 100 acres arable land, 20 acres poplar bush, 20 hay land, 15 side hill pasture, 5 Spring Creek. Fenced 2 strands wire. Storey and half frame house. Cost \$350; 8 small granaries, 45 acres in crop, 1-3 to purchaser if sold immediately. \$13.00 per acre. Cash \$1,480; balance easy.

W ½, 6-14-31 West 1st, 1½ miles west of Moosomin on main line C.P.R. All fenced 2 wires and cross fenced 3 fields. Plenty of wood, hay and water; 14 acres broken. Small dwelling. Good graded road from town. \$16.00 per acre. Cash \$2,500; balance \$500 annually at 6 per cent.

160 acres, 1½ miles from town Minotnas; 40 acres broken and seeded. Very light scrub on part of balance. All wire fenced. Good condition, \$1,800; terms arranged.

320 acres, Southern Saskatchewan near railway line and elevators; 160 under cultivation; balance open prairie. With growing crop and implements, \$10,000. Will also sell stock of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry if desired; good granaries and out-houses. Nice dwelling with garden and trees. A splendid proposition; yield should be at least five thousand bushels grain.

N.W. ¼, 28-4-6, West 1st, near Miami. All wire fenced; small house, good stables, 80 acres under cultivation. (Southern Manitoba). Price \$28.00 per acre.

Swan River district, 3,680 acres for quick sale, \$13.50 per acre. Easy terms or \$1,200 spot cash.

160 acres, 2½ miles west of town of Roblin on main line C.N.R. Choice land. Improved, \$4,000, easy terms.

160 acres, 3 miles from Dropmore Station, C.N.R., near Shelmouth. A splendid wheat farm, \$4,000, good terms.

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So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our plan was first introduced in 1900 that we found it most difficult to convince anyone that we had something based on sound business principles and which could be relied upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its merits we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that when the Government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two years ago our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that Province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than on all others combined.

Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread"

and certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

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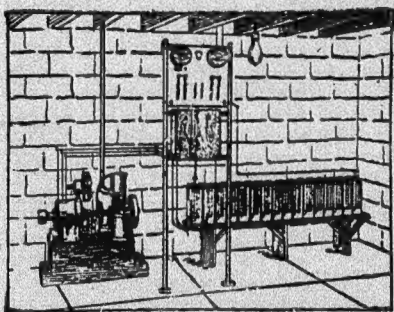
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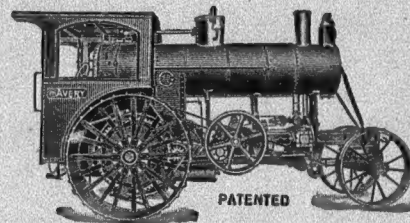
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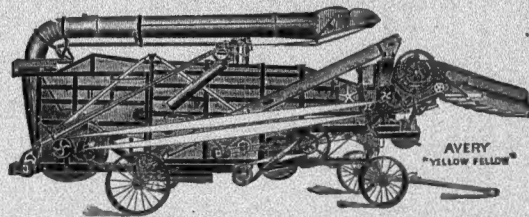
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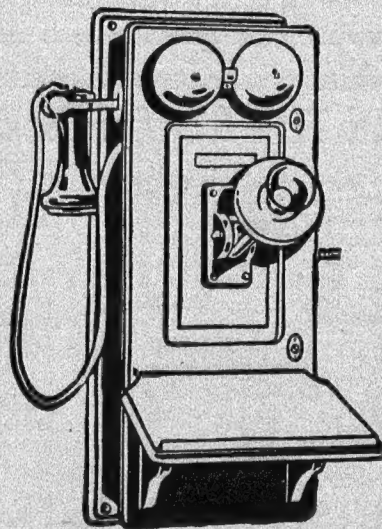
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